PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,611—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with,	Tons.
14th Octr.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
21st „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th „	MOLDAVIA	10060	.....	.....
18th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	10060
25th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th „	MOOLTAN	10060	.....	.....
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th „	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7603	.....	.....
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10060
17th „	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10060
31st „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10060
14th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th „	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th „	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,699	Etienne	30th Nov. „
YARRA	4,948	Sellier	28th Dec. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	14th Oct. 1905,
NERA	5,376	Schmitz	11th Nov. „

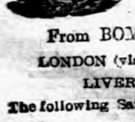
RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 1st 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Merton Hall *	4331	Prowse	16th Sep	28th Sep	12th Oct	17th Oct
A	City of Vienna *	4672	Morrison	30th „	12th Oct.	25th „	30th „
B	Aston Hall	3627	M'Fee	10th Oct.	22nd „	2nd Nov	13th Nov
A	City of Bombay *	4548	Snow	19th „	31st „	13th „	18th „

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	9 Oct.	9 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	10 Oct.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thurs.	12 Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	13 Oct.	3 a.m.	Direct.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bakrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 12th Oct, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,993 tons, on or about 13th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
7th October, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov, 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. „
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan, 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,360	20th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Cragnietto	5,895	5th Nov. „
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. „
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,085	25th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 625. Saloon Rs. 550

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPO	L. Soich	6,316	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Oct. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,680	M. Saporiti	16th Nov. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Oct. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Boisio	17th Nov. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 250, and to HONGKONG Rs. 320.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition, issued on Wednesday and Saturday, gives all the News and Telegrams up to the hour of publication per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 4, to all stations in India ; Rs. 16 to the Colonies.

COMPLETE NEW STOCK

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS.

SUITINGS, SHIRTINGS, HATS, HELMETS, WALKING STICKS, HOSIERY, SCARVES, COLLARS, TRUNKS, BAGS,

THE LATEST WEST END MODELS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for GENT'S GOODS,} BOMBAY.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK **PILSENER BEER.**

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

AS APPLICATIONS

FOR THE ENGAGEMENT OF

SUITES OF ROOMS

AND

SINGLE BED-ROOMS

DURING THE FORTHCOMING

ROYAL VISIT

ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED.

RAJAS

AND THE

INDIAN NOBILITY

AND

GENTRY

ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE TIMELY INTIMATION TO

THE MANAGER

IF THEY DESIRE

ROOMS TO BE RESERVED FOR THEM.

STATING THE ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED

AND

DATE OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE.

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY. RS. 45
30—HOUR. RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.

Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.

Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,

REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 „
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 „

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS !

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

ALSO

BEST GERMAN HAVANA

From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,

Per Box of 50.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order TO

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO Messrs. SOUNDY & CO.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Undersigned will receive Tenders at the Office of Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona, up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 16th October, 1905 for :—

1. Armouries for 33rd Q. O. L. Cavalry Ghorpurie costing Rs. 4,420
   Do. 94th Russell's Infantry Wanowrie „ 5,739
   Do. 114th Mahrattas Do. „ 5,739
   Do. 121st Pioneers Do. „ 5,739
   Total cost....Rs. 21,637
II. Reroofing No. 6 Barrack B. I. Lines, Ghorpurie cost....Rs. 10,133
III. Reroofing No. 12 Barrack B. I. Lines, Wanowrie cost....Rs. 12,394

2. For full particulars, apply in person.

G. M. DUFF, MAJOR R. E.
Assistant C. R. E., Poona.

NOTICE is hereby given that SOWARIBAI, wife of RAGHOO PANDOO and Executrix of LAXUMON NAMAJI, deceased, has contracted TO SELL to KRISHNAJI WAMON MOOLE, the undermentioned property.

Any person having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage inheritance, gift, sale, lease, trust, lien or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof ; otherwise the sale will be completed irrespective of such claim (if any) and such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Tooka Hilly land or ground tog ther with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house and premises (except a building built by Kamlabai-Agrin on a portion of the said land to the East side thereof which is held by her under a Lease standing thereon situate, lying and being at Agarwada, Sewree, without the Fort in the Island and Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1311 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue and old No, 207, 207, New No. 15,113, 15,114, Old Survey No. none, New Survey No, 6 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under F. Ward No 2437. Street No. 1151, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Dewji Aloo, on or towards the West by the property of Krishnaji Wamon Mule, on or towards the South by the property of Moroba Vitnoba, and on or towards the North by the property of Maneckji Parsee and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Sawaribai and her tenants.

KRISHANAJI WAMON MULE.
House No. 1066, Sewri.

Bombay, 7th October, 1905.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 45 Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th October, 1905, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1905.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of George McKenzie, Esq., as a director in terms of Sec. 95 of the Articles of Association.
4. To appoint Directors in place of Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Kt, and Vijbhuvandas Atmaram, Esq.. who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To fix the remuneration of the Director.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
7. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 6th October, 1905, to Saturday the 21st October, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
BRADBURY BRADY & CO.,
Agents and Managers,

Bombay, 3rd October, 1905.

NOTICE.
BARODA CITY DRAINAGE WORKS.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the following materials required for the Baroda City Drainage Works :—

SPECIFICATION No. 1.

Salt glaze stone ware pipes, junctions, flushing blocks &c, cost about Rs. 30,000.

SPECIFICATION No. 2.

Cast iron Man holes, Covers, Ventilators &c. Cost about Rs. 10,000.

SPECIFICATION No. 3.

1,000 Casks of Cement :—

The Sealed Tenders must reach the Office of the Undersigned on or before the 23rd instant. Copies of specifications, plans and general conditions can be obtained by payment of Rs. 5, 10 and 5 respectively for every set mentioned above.

The Undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

KILABHAI DULABHRAM, L.C.E.,
For Chief Engineer, Baroda State,

Baroda, 2nd October, 1905.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, 1905, for the SUPPLY of the ARTICLES noted below during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1906 :—

B. MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES.
C. MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH STORES.
D. STATIONERY.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores and Stationery required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form, or Rs. 6, for the set of three.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (B. C, and D) and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or Order."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel,

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper,

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 27th September, 1905.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 6th November, 1905, for the SUPPLY of MEDICAL STORES and DRUGS required for 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1906.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Company's Medical Officer at Hubli on payment of one Rupee per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Company's Medical Officer direct.

4. The tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Medical Stores."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent, S. M. Railway, on TUESDAY, the 7th November, 1905, at noon.

Agent's Office Dharwar, 2nd October, 1905.

ROYAL VISIT ILLUMINATION.

MORE than 50,000 Ratnagar Patent Globe Glasses of Various Colours to sell or let or hire in Stock for the occasion at moderate charges.

HAJI YUSUF GLASSWALA & SONS,
283, Bhaji Pala Lane,
Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.
EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

STILL UNSURPASSED!
THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade,
It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street ; Near Zooma Musjid,
Bombay

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery. Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommand it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co.. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry.——WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in any, Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds and other Exportation Articles, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute Flour, Oil, and such other Mills. Have served for over 20 Twenty years, as Agent in charge, European Firms, Erected, and Dismantled Factories, Proficient to advise on new Stations, their improved Management, with other Industries and latest Machineries. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COTTON" care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE (EUROPEAN preferred) to coach up a youngman in English for 1 or 2 hours in the Fort. Apply, stating salary &c., to Box No. 3170., Advt Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall, Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bar. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours,

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J R. Gardener. 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.—Come one ! Come all ! ! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery, Oilman's Stores, Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc., etc., F. Wolff and Sohn Co.'s presentation case of three assorted Scent bottles. Competitive special rates. Do not therefore lose this special opportunity. Maneckjee Patel 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Bengali's Girls' School, Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs, 6-1-3 per case, at Bandora.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines, Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Tardeo, Bombay,

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co —Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and M ... Rs. 5 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay. Established 1878.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year free of postage ; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON

Current and Deposit Accounts opened. Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
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For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 25 TONS BROWN LINSEED.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 10 a. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Argyle Road Dana Bunder, in the Godown of Amulakhchand Nathimul by order of Mr. Hurmuckhrai Govindram and on account and at the risk of Babulal Morlidhur—

25 tons brown linseed of Contract No. 31 of 24th April, 1905

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as full carved blackwood bedstead, conversation couches, large size book shelves, teakwood bedstead, almyrahs chest of drawers, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, coffee grinding mill with fly-wheel.

12 Dozen new bentwoodchairs.

30 boxes, each 100 carbon papers, black, blue and purple colour. 8 by 10 inches and 8 by 13 inches. Sun Brand, by Carter Ink Co.

A small consignment of brand new electroplated ware of superior make by Reed and Barton, consisting of fruit dishes, pickle frames, biscuit jar, butter pots, tureens, vegetable dishes, wine cooler, water set, tea sets, revolving cruets, &c.

On account of the underwriters :—

G. D. 3424-28-5 cases imitation silver Lametta,

By order of the Administrator-Generals the effects of the late Hasan Valad Haji Mia Uranker consisting of blackwood cup-board, bedstead, dressing table, round tables benches, folding cot, pictures, lamps, wearing apparel, tubs, buckets, copper and brass pots, safe on stand, cream machine &c.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 glass-fronted double seated brougham.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 C. B Chestnut-Mare, 8 years, goes well in harness,
1 Kathiawar buffaloe in calf,
1 „ white cow.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF FLOWERED, FANCY AND PLAIN VELVETS, AND EMBROIDERED WOOLLEN AND HUNGARIAN SEWN AND UNSEWN CAPS, TASSELS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th inst, at 4 p. m.. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Abdulkadur Noorbhai and Co., the mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of Mr. Muhomedally Rajbhoy—

Pieces of Fancy flowered embroidered velvets from 5 to 25 yards and Embroidered Woollen and Hungarian sewn and unsewn Caps, Tassels, &c., &c,

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 CASES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th inst, at 4 p m., Messrs, CRAWFORD & Co., will sell, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs, Grandage and Co. of 78 Princess Street, Manchester, the following 16 cases of white shirtings :—

G.C.—T.V.C.—1-5 6—6 cases ex. Massillia,
7-9—3 cases ex. Gairloch.
10-12—3 cases ex. City of Agra,
13-14—2 cases ex. City of Vienna,
20-21—2 cases ex. Circasia,

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst at, 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18. P. and O. Terrace P. and O. Co. Dockyard, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, mahogany dining table, sideboard, dumbwaiter, suit of drawing room, sofas and chairs, cabinet, bedsteads, almiras, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawer, book cases, sweet-toned cottage piano, by Soundy & Co., Singapore cane furniture 2 microscopes, platedware by Elkington and others, rich glassware and crockeryware, books, brass fish acquarium made to order, silver-mother-o'-pearl, handle fruit knives and forks, large ice chest, aviary with birds, old Chinaware Persian carpet, linoleum carpet, English made 8 day marble clock by Royal Exchange, London, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, choice garden plants, including Chinese dwarf plants etc, the property of the late J. JONES Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instrtucted to sell by Puplic Auction at the Bo en House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Green's Mansion, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood diningroom, drawing-room, bed-room and office furniture of the latest design, glassware and coockery, best plated ware pictures, Hink's table and hanging lamps, ebonized grand cottage piano by Julius of Berlin in good order, Singers foot sewing machine in good order, large size mirror back sideboards and chiffoniers drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs lined plush Wimbride made glass door book cases, sets of Encyclopædia Britannica International Library of Famous Literature, set of 100 books John Lubbock and other books&c, the property of W. Stephens, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 9th October, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CRETTONES, BEDQUILTS, OF VELVET FURNITURE COVERS Etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned.—

37 Pieces Crettones, Velvet, furniture covers and 11 bundles coloured and white bedquilts, etc.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Bertie Smith & Co. (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, one sliding dining table, drawing room sofas and chairs, glass door almyrahs, marble-top dressing and wash hand tables, one handsome sweet toned nearly new ebonized cottage piano, teakwood bedsteads, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, one iron safe with Chubb's lock, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, &c. &c., the property of a gentleman.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

Under instructions from the Commandant 31st Lancers, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1-30 P.M. sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

About 30 horses, suitable for hacks, harness, hunting, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th October, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF VACANT LAND.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs, MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p. m. The right of temporary occupation of the vacant lands lease Nos, 193-194 and 135 and Street Nos. 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, at Duncan Road,

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS FURNITURE FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th instant at 2 p. m, in the P and O. S. N. Co's Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of old stores ship's requisites, fittings. &c., consisting of old canvas sails canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes brass, copper, lead, and wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockery ware, boats Europe rope brass fittings knives, carpets, old wood and iron block, troops mess utensils, new brass bulkhead lamps, green hair sitting, leather belting boiler tubes, plated ware, rubbermats, piano, back gammon and chest boards, iron ware, and miscellaneous other articles.

Chamberlain boats fitted with coppertanks.

Purchasers will have to pay custom's duty, &c., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 9th October, 1905.

MANCHESTER and BRADFORD (England) MERCHANT wishes to do a direct Trade in PIECE GOODS and is prepared to find Capital for a European gentleman with connection and ability to establish a house in India.

Address with full particulars "G" care of STREET'S, 30, Cornhill, London, England.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years. LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6 Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc. Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery. 200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, £1 to £2.10 good as new, Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices. EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half prices.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 26.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA !!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai).—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas, Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14 ; Orange Pekoe, As. 11 ; Pekoe, As. 9 ; Unsorted Tea, As. 8 ; Pekoe Souchong, As, 6 ; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5 ; and Pekoe Dust, As, 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY : Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits........... Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE ; Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico,	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS...........................£110,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs, 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody. realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND................£525,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay.	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street. Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... „ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe.
Lyons,	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.. £800,000
RESERVE FUND.............................. £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (In Government Paper) ....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904.................................... £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 .... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only
and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

Number of Policies issued......Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances...Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over............Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio...... 7½ per cent.
Total Funds ....Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

LAST WEEK OF CLEARANCE SALE.

J. NEUBERG'S Entire Stock of Cigars, Cigarettes, Smokers' Requisites, Bentwood Furniture, Photographic Materials, Stoves, Fishing Tackle, etc.

No reasonable Offer refused.

31, RAMPART ROW,
Bombay.

FOR SALE
AT POONA.

B. A. G., 14.2., Rising 8, quiet, sound, good in saddle and in harness. Rs 700.

VICTORIA, rubber tyres, in good order throughout ; with black harness. Rs. 500.

400-bore RIFLE, single, by Jeffery & Co., with telescope sights, never used, in brass-bound leather case, with 100 cartridges. Rs. 300.

Apply to Box No. 3160., Advt Dept., "Bombay Gazette.

FOR SALE

A LARGE VACANT PIECE of valuable hilly ground at Tardeo suitable for building Chawls or Buffalo Sheds lying on the West of and close upon the Oriental Mills and bounded on the East by the property of Mr. Karrimbhoy Allibhoy. It measures 5,550 Square Yards in area and bears Collector's New Survey No. 7074. For Plans and Particular's apply to

JEHANGHIR M. BILLIMORIA, M. S. A.,
Architect, No 1 Dalal Street, Fort.

HAVE you ever TRIED us ! NO.
Well call over at once

A 1 Boots and shoes made to order at very moderate prices.

JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, from the celebrated Andreas Neider of Vienna, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles ; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1903

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited. London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard by Skene Dhu...	0	4
Henry Brocken by W. J. de la Mare ...	0	8
French Test-papers by E. B. Le François ...	0	4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	6
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	6
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	4
"Out of the Depths" by Pitt Bonarjee ...	1	0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles ...	2	0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated by Hon. E. Plunket	3	0
The Story of the Bible Society Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary by G. U. Pope ...	2	0
Edward Carpenter. by Ernest Crosby ...	0	4
Folk-Lore of the Telugus by G. R. Subramiah Pantulu	0	4
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner ...	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh by B. B. T...	0	8
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.		
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty ...	0	4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress by N. S. P. Garu ...	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee ...	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
The Angel of Misfortune, by N. W. Pal ...	0	8

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

ASTHMA AND DIABETES—are not incurable if treated with our Specifics. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively. H. Coondoo, Esq., Hooghly, writes ;— Your Specific for ASTHMA has cured my dying wife completely." W. E. HILL, Esq. Calcutta :—"Your ASTHMA specific has completely cured my attack. I tried several mixtures and cigarettes to no purpose before this." S. WILLIAM, Esq., Travancore, writes :—"For over fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from Chronic DIABETES ; I tried a great many remedies yet I found no relief. As a last resort I sent for your Specific and was completely cured."

For particulars about our specifics for Nervous Debility and Female Diseases please address

J. C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 10 for 20 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 4-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable. They can, to their surprise, find reduction in their size from 4 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other obstinate diseases of uterus are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. LEPROSY, Black and White, and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 10. DIABETES, and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 15 days, Rs 6-8. BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 15 days, Rs 4-8. ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood or pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

N. B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for any guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

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TURKISH TOWELS.

"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" ..... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" ..... „ 7 8 0 „ „

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE ..... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" „ ..... „ 0 6 9 „ „

ELGIN MILLS, CO., CAWNPORE.

Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO) *CELEBRATED WINES*
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S
5 CROWNS IMPERIAL PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, Bank Stree
Or
Retail Suppliers :
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
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MIRACULOUS
EMBROCATION
The great Remedy for pain.
ACTS LIKE A CHARM Re 1.

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BEYNON & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waiers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 6.

The Bombay mails of 23rd ult., arrived at Brindisi, to day.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£83 11-16	=	— 1-4
3 do. Rentes	99 1-2	=	— 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 3-4	=	— 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£96 3-8	=	+ 1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	28 7-16	=	— 1-16
2 months hence	28	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	61 1-2	=	— 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'15	=	+ 1-2
Berlin „	20'44	=	+ 3-4
New York Demand	4'85 1-4	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent =	do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7-8	per cent =	+ 1-4
6 „ „ „	3 7/8	per cent =	+ 1-4
3 „ Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	per cent =	+ 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	per cent =	+ 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3	per cent =	unchanged
7 day market loans	3	per cent =	+ 1-8

Extra Council Bills allotments. Bills on Madras, Rs. 20,000 at 1s 4 3-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	30,000
Gold to Bombay	70,000
Silver to Calcutta	70,000
Gold to Calcutta	10,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 8 1 4 Oct. sellers quiet

METALS—
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11-15 0

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 41 1-2 S-O sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 40 1/2 S.-O. sellers } firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 38 1-4 O-N done

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 11-16

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—B Rubattino

Liverpool quotations for East Indian cotton are reduced 1-16d, all round.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 5'41. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 2,000 Futures closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
5'30	5'34	5'37
—11	—11	—12
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
5'40	5'42	5'44
—12	—12	—12
Apl.-May	**May-June**	**June-July**
5'46	5'48	5'49
—12	—11	—12

Receipts at U S Ports	49,000
Do last year	55,000
Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Do. do Continent	4,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10'20 — 30	
Futures, month of Dec	9 91 — 27	a
Do do. March	10'11 — 25	a

a Decline owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading and to post receipts running above expectations.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 7-8
Futures, month of Jan	9'91 — 29
Do. do. April	10'13 — 21
Tone at close	barely steady.
Week's receipts at U. S. ports	346,000 bales
„ exports to Great Britain	81,000 „
„ „ Continent	115,000 „
Stock of cotton at U S. ports	708,000 „
„ interior ports	297,000 „

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 6th Oct. 1905 :—

Cotton	553 bales.
Wheat	7,979 cwts.
Linseed	631 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,075 do
Gingelly seed	1,404 do
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	157 do
Castorseed	1,486 do
Rice	5,275 do
Myrabollams	nil
Cottonseed	1,575 do
Mowraseed	869 do
Gram	817 do
Joowar	122 do
Til seed	453 do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Coin, Rs. 7,500
Silver Bars 223
Ex s s "Oriental" from London.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.

Estimated sales	4,000 bales
Imports	2,000 „

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
5'25	5 29	5 32
—5	—5	—6
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April**
5'35	5'37	5'39
—5	—5	—5
April-May	**May-June.**	**June July**
5'41	5'43	5'44
—5	—5	—5

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Broach per	—
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	83 11-16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	68 1-4
Bar Silver	28 5-16

The sum of £ 400 000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, OCT. 7.

The Bombay markets were closed on Saturday for the Dussera holiday.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Aproximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd Sept. 1905, on 50135 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,06,000	1,35,000	4,000	2,45,000
Or per mile of Railway	211	268	8	486
For previous 3 week of half-year	12,90,232	17,98,655	34,785	31,23,722
Total for 4 weeks.	13,96,232	19,33,655	38,785	33,68,722
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,19,872	1,28,260	833	2,48,965
Per mile of Ry. do.	238	254	2	494
Total to corresponding date do.	13,15,105	17,58,256	32,194	13,06,125

Decrease for the week	Rs. 3,965
Increase to date	„ 1,07,597

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 23rd September 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 29th July 1905—				
G I P Ry system.	2,03,593	3,46,947	2,993	5,53,533
I M R do ..	52,312	16,598	552	1,39,462
Total.....	2,60,905	4, 3,545	3,545	6,97,995
Actuals for corresponding week ending 29th July 1904—				
G I P R system...	2,21,300	4,27,417	15,219	6,53,9 6
I M R do ..	53,,66	93,790	6 641	1,59,290
Total.....	2,75,166	5,21,207	21,859	2,18,226
Increase or Decrease...	G I P R — 12 767	— 75,470	— 12,22	— 1,00,403
	I M R... — 1,551	— 12,192	— 6,082	+ 19,828

THE marriage of Captain C H M Bingham, Army Service Corps, and Miss Rose Aylmer Cameron, daughter of Colonel Aylmer Cameron, V C, C B, late of the 72nd Highlanders, took place at St. Peter's Church, Colombo, on the 2nd instant. The bride wore a beautiful costume of white brocade, with a veil of old Limerick lace over a wreath of oak leaves and acorn, the Clan Cameron badge.

THE Australian Commonwealth Government are bent on legislation forbidding the importation, except for licensed chemists, or the local cultivation and preparation in sub-tropical Queensland, of opium. Public opinion in the whole of the States of the Commonwealth seems favourable to the proposed law which will be introduced in this direction.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

STRONG—Sept 24, at Cuttack, the wife of H G Strong, of a daughter.
WILLIAMS—August 3, at Bon Espoir, Ootacamund, the wife of S M J Williams, District Engineer, Madras Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

GOAD—October 7, at Allahabad, of acute dysentery, Lieutenant Horace J Goad, 4th Cavalry, aged 23 yea s and 10 months
MARSHALL—October 1, at Salem, Gwendolen May, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs W S Marshall, after a short illness.
WILSON—October 2, at "The Panns" Dehra Dun, Joseph William Wilson, late Chief Storekeeper, Indian Midland Railway, in his 62th year.

KEMP'S PULMOTONES

are Tablets prepared from Guaiacol, noted for its medicinal qualities, mingled with hypophosphites of quinine, Iron, Lime, Soda, Potash, Manganese and Strychnine.

They are of great utility in Chest Complaints, Phthisis and so forth, and are very efficacious in restoring the torn and wasted tissues, and as such, are in the forefront of curative medicines.

If you are troubled with chest complaints of whatever description, you will find "Pulmotones" give you instant and great relief.

They are sold in bottles at Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 42m. High water, 9 8m., 9-24a. Low water, 2-27m., 3-21a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, 2 Dean Lane, 2 p.m.
The Sun Mills, 7 Green Street, 4 p.m.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day, during dinner hours :—

March	Austria	Jho Nowotny
Overture	Le Chevalier Breton	A Herman
Valse	Angelo Mio	D Picorint
Selection	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest	A Pryor
Pionaise	In May	h Krusse
Valse	Queen of the North	E Bucalossi
Polka March	Gringalet	Ad Gauvin

NEW PRINCIPAL OF ALIGARH COLLEGE.—Mr. W. Archibald who arrived here on Friday, by the s.s. Oriental succeds the Hon. Mr. Arthur Morison as Principal of the M. A. O. College at Aligarh. He is a distinguished scholar of Cambridge, and is well known to all Indian Civil Servants as a Member of the Board of Civil Service Commission at home. A large number of the Mahomedans of Bombay and of Upper India assembled at Ballard Pier to receive him. In the absence of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk owing to indisposition, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. S. Abdullah, B.A., B.L. welcomed the new principal on behalf of the College Mr. Archibald, who has been staying at Watson Hotel, Annexe, will leave Bombay for Aligarh to-day.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. Kemp Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hassan charged Hasanali Nurbhai, a Borah trader with causing the death of Bhana Narayen, on 27th September last by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide. Mr. Velinkar defended the accused. Accused was driving his carriage and when he was taking a turn to the right at Duncan Road to go into a lane, he shouted to the deceased to move aside. Deceased was talking to another on the road; he did not take heed of the warning and was knocked down. He died of the injuries afterwards. Accused was discharged and was told to be more careful in the future. He gave Rs. 150 in Court towards the maintenance of the deceased's widow and her two children.

AN OLD JAIL BIRD.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday before Mr. C H. Setalvad, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate Inspector Murray charged Dugdia Dhondu alias Gunput Hari alias Govind Rama an old offender, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 14 belonging to Ali Almas, a Mahomedan. It appears that the complainant Ali was asleep on the pavement near the Crawford Market when he was awakened by some one pulling at his coat. On looking round he saw accused making off with the purse in question which he had extracted from complainant's pocket. The accused who pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted five previous convictions, was sentenced to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment of which two months were to be in solitary confinement, to receive fifteen stripes, and in addition was bound over to keep the peace for two years after his release from jail.

THE BOMBAY CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—A social gathering of the members of this Association was held on Friday evening, at its rooms above the Dhobi Talao Police Station, to do honour to Mr. J. Philip de Quadros, the late Hon. Sec. of the Association, when in recognition of his services to the Association, he was presented with a solid silver purse, full of sovereigns, subscribed for by the Association. On the request of Mr. F. W. Pereira, the present Hon. Secretary Rev. Father Coutinho, Vicar of Dabul Church, presented the purse to Mr. De Quadros, in the name of the Association. He and Father Droggan of the St. Xavier's College, addressed the meeting at some length on the services rendered by the recipient of the honour, to the Association and thanked him on behalf of those present. Mr. De Quadros in accepting the gift and thanked them for the honour done to him that evening. For the occasion the rooms of the Association were decorated with palms and ever greens and with coloured buttles, and a concert and a dance were organized in connection therewith.

FATAL ASSAULT IN DE LISLE ROAD.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Vithoba Gunput, a Hindu mill-hand, aged 35. Gungabai, widow of the deceased, stated that about 7 p. m. on Saturday night there was a quarrel between some neighbours in the chawl where she resided in DeLisle Road, when her husband went up to the parties and tried to pacify them. While thus engaged one Ganoo Dhondi, another mill-hand, rushed from behind and struck deceased a violent blow on the head with a bamboo stick. The man dropped unconscious and was bleeding profusely from the gash caused, as also from the nose and ears He was promptly removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died early yesterday morning. Witness added that an enmity existed between the deceased and Ganoo in consequence of an affair at a gymnasium some three months back. Dr. J. Macqueen, House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, said that when deceased was brought into hospital late on Saturday night he examined the injuries and found that he was suffering from depressed fracture of the skull and from brain congestion. The wound, in his opinion, may have been caused by a violent blow with a heavy bamboo stick. The inquest stands adjourned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The four vacancies in the list of Major-Generals of the Indian Army have now been filled up by the promotions of Brigadier-Generals Wood and Beatson and Colonels H. M. P. Hawks and Mansfield.

Lord Kitchener has during the past week gone over the whole ground bayond Rawalpindi upon which the troops will be manœuvred during December. He may now visit Nowshera, where preparations for a large increase of the garrison are proceeding.

As regards the manœuvres, it is likely that four divisions will take part in the movements. They will afterwards be concentrated at Rawalpindi, so that between 40,000 and 50,000 men should march past on Khanna plain before the Prince of Wales on the 8th December.

COLONEL HAWKES, C. B., Director-General of Contracts and Registration under the Military Department of the Government of India, has been promoted to be Major-General.

On return from the Chatham Class, Major Atkinson and Captain Beazeley, R. E., are posted to the Military Works Services, Eastern Command, and Major Fraser, R. E., to the Northern Command, for a four months' course of military instruction, prior to rejoining their civil appointments. Major Atkinson will then return to the Roorkee College, Captain Beazeley will rejoin the Survey Department, and Major Fraser will probably join Major Joly de Lotbiniere in connection with the Kashmir Railway and Water Power Scheme.

GENERAL.

Colonel Scallon, Colonel on the Staff, Bangalore Infantry Brigade, is granted five months' leave out of India.

Lieutenant Clarke, 66th Punjabis, has been selected for appointment as Additional Officer with the Khyber Rifles.

Lieutenant Jamieson, 16th Cavalry, is appointed Commandant, 7th Mule Corps, vice Lieutenant Murray, 22nd Cavalry, appointed permanently to the Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Grant is appointed Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Lahore, on return from leave.

Lieutenant Skinner, R. E., is posted to the Military Works Services, Northern Command, on arriva in India.

Major Powell R. E., is posted Military Works Services Northern Command, and Captain Rundle, R. E., to the Western Command.

The Government of India have approved of the abolition of knee-boots for men of the Royal Horse Artillery and mounted men of the Royal Field Artillery, and heavy batteries, Royal Garrison Artillery; ankle boots and gaiters being worn instead in all orders of dress when mounted. Knee-boots now in possession may be continued in wear until the 31st March, 1906, but no fresh issues will be made by the State.

It is notified that the training manuals entitled Frontier Warfare and Bush Fighting are being revised, and that when the version of the English originals has been completed, vernacular translations will be published of such portions thereof as concern the native ranks.

India Army Order, No. 410 of 1903, regarding officers' tents being made of khaki material, is cancelled.

WESTERN COMMAND.

Lieutenant-General Sir A. Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O. resumed command of the Western Command on the 1st October, 1905, on return from leave. Major-General J. Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., R.A., left Poona on the same day, to rejoin his Command at Rawalpindi.

Captain C. A. Ford, 104th Rifles, has been granted an extension in his appointment as Transport Registration Officer for one year.

Lieutenant E. H. Lewin, Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been appointed to the Unattached List for the Indian Army and will on arrival in India be posted to the Western Command.

The following officers have been granted leave out of India :—Major P. England, Commandant, Mounted Infantry School, Poona, for six months; Lieutenant I. MacIver for 12 months; Lieutenant W. B. Hore for 12 months; Lieutenant-Colonel F.V. Whittall 99th Russell's Infantary, for 8 months.

MADRAS DIVISION.

Major R. H. Hayes, 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed Commandant of the Mounted Infantry School, Bangalore, vice Major Marsh, whose tenure has expired.

The following appointments have been made :—
20th Deccan Horse—Lieutenant C. Jarvis, officiating Squadron Officer to be Squadron Officer.
64 Pioneers—Captain W. G. Richard Indian Medical Service, to the permanent medical charge of the Regiment.
Captain J. R, J. Tyrrel, Indian Medical Service to the officiating Medical charge of the regiment.
73rd Carnatic Infantry—Captain P. F. O'Neill, Indian Medical Service to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.
77th Moplah Rifle—Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Kelawala Indian Mediosl Service to the permanent medical charge of the regiment.
88th Carnatic Infantry—Second Lieutenant J. C Spitta officiating Double Company officer to be Double Company officer.

WE deeply regret to hear of the death at Allahabad early on Saturday morning of Lieutenant H. Goad 4th Cavalry. The deceased officer had been suffering for some days past from an attack of dysentery. Lieutenant Goad, who was a very popular and promising officer, was married only a few months ago, and much sympathy will be felt for his young widow.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH OCT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and irregular. It is in moderate defect of normal in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and in slight to large excess elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The day temperature is generally above normal in the Bombay Presidency on the Malabar Coast and in Kathiawar, the excess ranging from 5° to 9° in some places. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Deesa and the lowest 62° at Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places to the south of Latitude 18°.

Rain.—Only nine stations report rain to day, the heaviest fall being 1"·5" at Trichinopoly

Weather.—A small area of low pressure is shown by the isobars to exist on and off the Malabar Coast and to the west of Colombo and rain in local showers is likely in Ceylon on the Malabar Coast and the Madras Presidency. Weather is likely to become more or less cloudy in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE new Imperial Gazetteer of India is now being printed and the twenty-six volumes should be ready for issue to the public before the end of the year. The subscription price, payable in advance, is Rs. 70 while the four volumes dealing with the Indian Empire under the headings of descriptive, historical, economic and administrative, can be obtained separately, and also the atlas with its sixty-four plates. The Provincial Gazetteers, twenty-five in number, will be obtainable on payment as issued in turn. There should be a great demand for the series, but already the Gazetteer is out of date consequent on the formation of the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. It might be worth while for the Government to order the preparation of a small supplementary volume showing the effect of this administrative change. It is probably too late now to alter the atlas and the index.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

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AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

THE ISLE OF MAN TOURING FARCE.

THE Tourist Trophy contest was certainly an extraordinary affair from inception to finish. The Automobile Club apparently tried to frame rules that would give the maximum amount of worry and trouble, and in consequence of the decision that winner would be the car that finished the distance in the shortest time the contest degenerated into a wild scramble round the four circuits of the Isle of Man. A touring car is not, and must not be a racing car, yet, instead of allowing makers to enter ordinary standard patterns, the club's rules necessitated all sorts of queer devices being adopted by makers and owners to their cars down to the limit of weight. Some of the cars had their frames and other vital parts materially reduced by holes being bored until the margin of safety was overstepped. Wire wheels were adopted by some; in others even axlecaps were replaced by rags, while some of the bonnets were of the flimsiest materials, one actually being of cardboard; gear-boxes became mere skeletons, and flywheels were reduced in thickness. When it came to such practices as these and making the chasis only just strong enough to scrape through the race the whole affair as a touring car competition was an absolute farce. As every car was limited to nine and a quarter gallons of fuel, the contest should have been called a petrol-consumption competition for freak cars. The knowledge gained from the particular results of the event is absolutely of no use to the ordinary motorist, because the conditions were very unusual and different from ordinary touring practice. Petrol consumption depends very much on the capabilities of the driver, and on head winds, road surfaces, and so on; and as so many of the cars were altered from standard, a comparison of the petrol consumption of the different cars, which finished the race is worthless.

As there was an absence of controls and the winner had to be the car that covered the distance in the shortest time, it was only natural that accidents and "constretemps" should occur on a course that has small mountains and several awkard turns to be negotiated. An Argyll, unable to take a corner at excessive speed, ran into a public-house, but managed, probably after a "wee drappie," to get going again some considerable time later. The smallest powered car, the Cadillac rushed a bad corner, and, after bursting a tyre, crumpling a couple of wheels, and suffering other disintegration, naturally fell out of the running. A Thornycroft somehow managed to collide with another car, causing its near back wire wheel to wobble in a nerve-racking manner. A Wolseley, at Pillar Box Corner, went over a hedge and dug up a field of turnips, but as short cuts were not allowed it did its chances no good. A White steamer rammed a wall which, though not built by Bibus, proved too much for its constitution. The Boston Humber broke a spring, which naturally interfered with its usual verve and elasticity The Vauxhall, which was geared for six different speeds, thus enabling it to climb fast, went for a tree as if to test its capabilities to the utmost, but as it made kindling of one of its wheels, pitching out its occupants at the same time, it remained thoroughly in the shade. One of the Rolls-Royce cars when coasting down hill began to gnash its teeth, and it was found that it had been done so thoroughly that they were broken. Some loose and mysterious nuts are said to have been the cause. Both the Darracqs managed to smash up a wheel apiece. In the third round the Dixi began to make spasmodic efforts and presently gave up with a gasp—the petrol was all gone. The Thornycroft with the wobbling wheel shed it on this circuit and was brought to an undignified and uncomfortable stop The winner turned out to be an Arrol-Johnstone, a radical departure from the high solid-tyred strap-starting kind so well-known. A Rolls-Royce came in second, and a Vinot third. Perhaps the only valuable lesson repeated by the Isle of Man tourist race is the danger of excessive speed in turning corners. Few people realise the enormous strain to which wheels are thus subjected.

On thinking the matter over, it is difficult to see, who derives much benefit from these motoring competitions, at any rate such as this has been, except railways and hotels. What with entrance fees, railway fares, garage charges, and so on, it is an expensive matter for competitors, particularly when special cars have to be made, or stand rd makes worked upon until altered almost out of recognition. It is all pure chance which are to be the first few leading cars in a race. One is led to believe that very handsome profits indeed are realised over the sale of cars, when one reckons up the probable items of expensive advertisements, high rents and costly indulgence in competitions. In several instances motor firms decided not to enter for the Trophy, because of the Club's peculiar rules, and one firm stated that they considered nearly all the cars that competed to be unfit for ordinary touring, and challenged the winner to a two-thousand-mile reliability trial with one of their own make of the same power.

Miss Levitt was to have taken the wheel of a car in the race, but was advised by her doctor not to do so. There has been a little discussion lately as to whether women should drive motors. Lady Violet Greville is of opinion that they should not, and that engineering and motor-driving at least should be left to the men. It is certainly not pleasant to teach a woman to drive a car—at any rate one's wife, says "Motor Jack in the World." This sort of thing goes on: "Don't forget, now, that steering is first, and that the other things must come after. Now clutch in gently, gently!" The car gives a bound forward and the engine nearly stops. "My goodness, don't bang it in like that! Now accelerate gradually." The pace rapidly increase and as the fair learner is intently looking at the accelerator pedal the car makes a dangerous swerve to the ditch Great Cæsar; Mind your steering. . . . Not so fast Not so fast The car is going quickly in an uneven and unusual manner and you feel goose flesh all over. Presently a changes of gear is necessary. "Now then pull that lever. Don't look at it; look at your steering. Smartly pull it smartly now. Hang it" The gear is missed, things become involved the car is brought up all standing and your wife says that you are hateful and she will never come out in the car again. A change of seats takes place and for some miles, you are both silent with set faces. Presently you think better of it look round at your wife with a wink and kiss her through her veil just before a cart comes round the corner. After that you say gently; "There's a lot in driving decently old lady."

One has been accustomed hitherto to regard automotile annuals and yearly handbooks as a pithy record of the principal events of twelve months, arranged in tabular form, and mingled with what may be termed "snippets" of useful information "Motor Year Book," which has now been published by Messrs. Methuen, is characterised by a marked departure from this practice. There are no tables in it, the contents being served up instead in the form of chapters on motor development, on the motor races of 1904, on tricars, and on motor law. Even the motor shows of 1904-05 are described in the form of a literary article. In addition, the book contains a lengthy series of description of the best-known cars of the present year, with a list of their agents and prices. One notices, however, some omissions from the list—in particular, no mention is made of the 35-h.p. Daimler, which during the year has proved so prolific a prize winner. It is to be hoped that the 1906 issue of the year book will be published at a date more consistent with the character of its contents. Another two months and the 1905 motor season will have passed, and the book will be out of date, for with the opening of the November show the 1906 season begins. Strenuous efforts should be made, therefore, so that the next issue may appear in the spring, at a time when motorists are interested in the buying of the cars, which the book describes. The present scheme of the book is capable of many improvements. In particular, the description of the cars is deprived of much of its value by reason of the fact that all measurements of engine and often of wheel base and truck are omitted.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCT. 9, 1905.

LANCASHIRE'S SLAVES : HELP WANTED.

MUCH has been written of the help Lancashire is to give Bombay, with a view to ameliorating the condition of the mill-hands. As we have shown, and as every one realises, the only effect of Lancashire's assistance will be to undermine our trade and to deliver us into the tender mercies of our rivals. Instead, however, of Bombay requiring aid from the home of the Cotton Industry, it is Lancashire which needs help from us. Lancashire's mill operatives are Lancashire's slaves. All the severe things which have been said and written of the Bombay mills and their workers have been said and written of those of Manchester, of Bolton, and of Oldham. Compare the conditions under which the mill-operatives of Lancashire live, the towns and their surroundings, the effect work has upon their health and their morals and your hearts will be moved to tears. See the hands at their mid-day toil and, if that be not enough, see them sally forth in the darkness, see them, if you can, swathed, melancholy figures in the first pallid glimmer of the dawn, hear the piteous cry of the operative rudely roused from his slumber. "Wot, tahm to get up awready ! Whey aw could a said awd ony just turned in." See them long after sunset—the set of a sun which sometimes refuses to shine at all, and at others sinks to rest long before five o'clock ; see them conversing wearily, worn out by labour, in an unhealthy atmosphere, by the incessant war and clatter of machinery in mills where mephitic exhalations arise, whose effluvia, whose fetid atmosphere and smoky chimneys overpower the senses, and where artificial ventilation must be supplied, since the windows are for ever closed. See them at their work, their drawn faces and weary limbs, their set countenances, their hopeless expression, their gait denoting unutterable lassitude. How can it be otherwise, considering the strain of existence in an incessant din, of watching and handling those gyrating and reverberating structures of metal in whose clutches they are held.

All this sounds very much like that which has been said of the Bombay mill operatives. Some of the expressions made use of may appear strangely familiar. For the very reason that they are the same. But they are equally applicable—they are more truthfully applicable—to Lancashire. A writer, not long ago, made a passing reference to the rosy cheeks of the Lancashire mill-girl as compared with the complexion of her Bombay sister. The former acquires those roses, temporarily only, through an interview with the pump, the latter has been prevented by nature from ever daring to hope for roses albeit with the aid of pump plus sand-paper. But roses and healthy surroundings, in Lancashire, ye gods ! Mr. Allen Clarke, some years ago, wrote a book on "The effects of the Factory System." A measure of reform followed and he revised the work and brought it up to date. In it he shows how Lancashire has been blasted and blighted, how the factory system has devastated both land and people. Let us turn to him for a description of the Lancashire mill country. Some of us are familiar with it and recognise the life-like character of his pen picture :—"Under smoky skies are dirty, huddled towns, linked together by clanking chains of hideous railway, with spaces of sooty grass and blighted trees, left between, to show that massacred nature once smiled merrily there. Far, far, you must ride before you see grass that is green and far, far, farther, before you find those reliable certificates of clean air, the lichens, which only grow where the atmosphere is of unquestionable purity. Everywhere you will find steam-hissing and smoke-scowling factories, forges, furnaces, chimneys coalpit-heads, streams fouled by chemical works" Mr. Clarke was in Manchester at the time he wrote and it was thence he looked round, not as a casual observer, but as one belonging to and familiar with the country, with its mills and its people What does he tell us of the hands ? "The spinners or minders are all pale, generally hollow chested and troubled with bronchial complaints The weavers, mostly women and girls, are bloodless of face, round shouldered and have always bad teeth caused by sucking the weft up in the shuttle. The cardroom lasses are sallow and afflicted with chest complaints, through inhaling the cotton dust. The young children are bleached of countenance or in process of bleaching ; you will find them in various stages, according to the length of time they have been employed in the factory." The Lancashire mill system is responsible. It is unhealthy, dangerous, bad for mind and morals, has an injurious effect in family life, unfits women for motherhood, curses the children and is causing the people of Lancashire to deteriorate.

Dark and desolate streets, silent houses and shuttered shops, dark and soundless, huge factories, sombre weaving sheds, dark the forsaken public squares and places, dark the beer-shops, hushed their tipsy din, dark the tombstoned cemetery and withered public park, dark all heaven and earth, save for the far-off stars fixed above and the lonely gas-lamps set by man in the dreary world below. There is nothing human about it, though it is the close of a day's toil the "the strange drowsy darkness that lies at the waking end of sleep and dreams and is confused with the thoughts of waiting work and day beginning." Occasionally a furnace flame leaps up, like some fiery goblin, from one or other of the great ironworks ; sometimes a far-off metal clang and clamour is faintly heard, as if demons worked while men slept ; here and there, on the outskirts of a black block of huddled houses and mills, a distant brick-kiln glows weirdly red through the gloom and then the hideous steam-buzzers begin to shriek ! In the semi-lit gloom you cannot see the worn, ghastly faces of the men and women nor the tired eyes of the shivering half-time lads and lasses. There is a chapter in Mr. Allen Clarke's book which we can only refer to. It is too horrible to quote a single line. The allegations it contains make the blood boil. They have not been refuted, nor have they been challenged. But nothing in the whole system of Indian mill industry can compare. It is not possible under the conditions of Indian life. The effects of mill-work on the women and on the children are indescribably fearful. Mr. Clarke is the son of mill-hands and he is of them. What he tells us is irrefutable. The children are like ours in Bombay—"wiskered babies" he calls them—physically destroyed, morally undone, parents when they should be still at school. In the mills they evade the law, just as we do ; for with them as with us, money is the first consideration with most cotton operatives as with managers and everybody else and the health and happiness and even lives of their children, are but of very minor importance. The Lancashire cotton trade is declining. Any attempt to restrict the employment of women or children or to interfere with the internal working of her mills is resented. Yet it is urged that reformative efforts in the direction of limiting child labour are necessary. It is complained that Factory Inspectors are not sufficiently vigilant, that the hours worked by women and children are too long. Human beings are the slaves of the machines instead of the machines the slaves of men. Marvellous that good is still left in them. Yet there is. Some virtue survives. Sickly it may be, but it is not dead. It still struggles, like grass and flowers striving for life along a cindery railway track. It stirs many of them in spite of the selfishness engendered by the system they live under, to be kind and charitable to their fellow creatures in time of affliction or distress, to make sacrifices for the good of others. They are even willing to succour their rivals in Bombay, the hands who have helped to deprive them of much that was formerly theirs. Yet their case is worse than ours. Their burden is greater. Their hopes are less. Let us step "over into Macedonia" and help them.

A "NON-COM'S" SANDHURST

A VERY strong article recently appeared in "The Times" written by an ex-non-commissioned officer condemning the existing system of promotion of the rank and file in the Army. We can only suppose from the general nature of the article that it was written by one of those on whom present methods and regulations pressed most unfairly and, though there are points which require the most minute consideration and elaboration before their feasibility is assured, we are on the whole in accord with the suggestions made. "What is wanted" he says "is a training school (or schools) for the non-commissioned officers of the Army, a sort of Sandhurst for the rank and file which should alone be the door to promotion." Detailing the schools which already exist, he points out that there are none at which a private may obtain a thorough grounding in topography, range taking, fortifications, duties of sectional commanders scouting, etc., Officially the non-commissioned officer is supposed to acquire this knowledge regimentally, but the increasing needs of training manœuvres and garrison duties too often prevent systematic attempts of any kind from being made and the capable private is too rarely considered. "The system of selected privates as laid down in the drill-book has, for these very reasons, almost without exception, proved a failure," states the writer. His remedy is to abolish the regimental system. He suggests the selection of properly and sufficiently educated privates, with a desire for promotion, when they have undergone two months preliminary training at the depot and have displayed the necessary aptitude for special training at a school of the nature outlined. The selection based on one per cent of the home battalion strength which would give the school a strength of 1,300. "The course should last some six weeks, and military training certificates should be granted to the proficient. Possession of a certificate of special merit should give the holder preference for attending the remaining special Army classes, and be a qualification for future promotion to commissioned rank. On completion the private would join his battalion an efficient soldier, now eligible for promotion. He should then be classed as a "selected private," as defined in the drill-book, and be further prepared in drill, discipline and routine work for the position of lance corporal, the final decision resting with a board of regimental officers."

Continuing, the writer declares "as matters are at present, promotion up to the rank of sergeant, given mediocre ability, practically hinges on mere seniority and after that becomes a lottery." The higher stages of promotion, even more than the lower, depend mainly on the caprice of an officer with ideas, which excellent though they may be in theory, may be anything but advantageous to the army in that, in practice, they fail to raise those men who are best suited for the more responsible duties, often giving appearances the priority over sterling merit. The promotion to the rank of colour sergeant, it is held, should not be exclusively filled from the companies concerned, but from among the whole of the eligible sergeants of the battalion. As we have said before the scheme as a whole is well worthy of the highest consideration, but the greatest care must be taken to see that its application does not carry with it hardships as great, if not greater than those under the existing system. The writer suggests a commencement of the special training after a preliminary training of two months as being calculated to take place at the most receptive period of the soldier's career. This, no doubt, is true in many cases, but the limiting of the special promotion to the one per cent who would be sent to the school has a very serious drawback. The field-marshall's baton in the recruit's knapsack may be an impossible dream to the huge majority, but the conditions would be even more unjust if ultimate success were to be based solely on two months' conduct in strange environment and, while the training school would tend to greater efficiency and, as the writer states, provide a means of drawing from the large yeoman class of England, sons of well to-do farmers, little or no inducement would remain for the ninety-nine per cent to show special aptitude and capability useless opportunities for special training at the school at a later period in their career were accessible. It is on these grounds that selection after two months' training seems inadequate and in any event we advocate that examination should be a sine qua non to entrance to the "Sandhurst of the rank and file" should the authorities ever be persuaded to see that the present system of promotion does not draw the class of men who will only enlist on some certainty of promotion being assured to them.

THE BLOCK OF THE CANAL.

WE received notice from the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company on Saturday morning that the "Persia" was expected to pass through the Suez Canal that morning. This, it was thought, would mean the arrival of the mails on Monday the 16th. Yesterday, however, this was contradicted and it is now supposed that the Persia proceeded on its way to Bombay yesterday morning. According to the previous calculation of the Company this means that the mails may not arrive until Tuesday October 17. It is to be hoped that the delay will not be as great as this. The lateness of the mails will, in itself, cause enormous inconvenience all over India, and in addition there will be inconvenience to the large number of passengers who have timed their return as closely as possible with the dates of return to duty. Under these circumstances we may hope that orders have been sent from Leadenhall street directing that every effort may be made to increase the speed of the run from Suez even though it entail a heavy outlay in the extra consumption of coal. The "Persia" is a fine vessel of 8,000 tons with an indicated horse power of 10,000. She should certainly be capable of making a few more knots than is usually the case and of so reducing the incovenience of all concerned.

IT is thought probable in London, that General Duff will become Lord Kitchener's Chief of Staff.

MR. F. D. FOWLER, Superintending Engineer, is on return from leave appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

THE Chitral Reliefs continue to proceed without incident, as the tribal country is absolutely quiet The relieving troops will reach Drosh this week.

A SUM of Rs. 10,50,000 (£70,000) was transferred in gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Reserve Fund on the 30th September.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR E. ELLES, Military Member of Council, after vacating that office on the departure of the Viceroy, will visit the Punjab, and leave Karachi for England at the end of November.

IT is officially notified that the Kirk Session of the Church of Scotland at Poona has been duly constituted for ecclesiastical purposes in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

THE Devonshire Regiment is expected at Rangoon by the "Hardinge" to-day and will relieve the King's (Liverpool Regiment who leave Burma on Wednesday for Nusserabad via the Andamans and Bombay.

NO less than three cases of hydrophobia have occurred during the past ten days in Simla among gentlemen's dogs through monkey bites. The dogs have been gradually enticed by retreating monkeys into solitary places and bitten.

IT is announced that his Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confirm the Hon. Mr. E. G Colvin as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara vice Sir Arthur Martindale, who retired on the 1st instant.

THE N. E. Monsoon apparently began on Wednesday. Some welcome rain has fallen in Madras since then ; and there are indications of more, though there are no signs yet of the heavy and continuous rain which is so much wanted.

THE German Emperor has bestowed a number of decorations on those who were concerned in the reception and entertainment of H. R. H. Prince Adalbert of Prussia on the occasion of his visit to Siam. The persons honoured are mainly Siamese officials.

THE British and American Governments are negotiating for a special tariff between India and the Philippines. The trade between these places is steadily increasing, and it is thought that a reciprocal arrangement might be arrived at which would materially benefit the commerce of the two countries.

THE rain received at the beginning of the month has helped to improve the agricultural situation in the Meerut, Rohilkhand and Agra divisions of the United Provinces. In the Khairagarh tahsil, however of the Agra district distress is anticipated, and a test work probably will be opened. The numbers on the two test works in Jalum have risen from 1,686 to 2,392.

IT is understood, says the "Pioneer", that the date on which Sir Edmond Elles will vacate his post of Military Member of Council will practically synchronise with that on which Lord Curzon will make over charge to Lord Minto. This will be the 18th November, and it will be interesting to note whether any pronouncement is made by the Home Government regarding the appointment of a "Military Supply" Member before that time. If, as seems probable, it is to be left to Lord Minto to give effect to the changes that may ultimately be decided upon, a provisional Member of Council of the status now enjoyed by Sir Edmond Elles might have to be appointed for some weeks. Major-General Da Brath, Secretary in the Military Department, will have returned from leave before the 18th November, and his services will consequently be available. The routine work of the Department must be carried on in any case, and this could scarcely be done successfully if an officer with no departmental knowledge and experience were to be made provisional Member. After Sir William Lockhart's death Sir Power Palmer was appointed provisional Commander-in-Chief, and it was not until a year later that he was confirmed in the appointment. There is thus a precedent for the arrangement suggested. Meanwhile Mr. Brodrick is believed to be still in search of a Supply Member, an expert in Ordnance manufactures, who will not be above drawing the very handsome salary of Rs. 80,000 per annum attached to the post of a Member of Council.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW.

WORLD-CITIZENSHIP AND STATE CITIZENSHIP.

OUR bird's-eye view of world-history brought us to the point at which Christianity had spread throughout, and beyond, the bounds of the Roman Empire. Like the Empire itself, it presently breaks up into an Eastern and a Western moiety ; and while the supremacy of the Roman See secures for many centuries the spiritual unity of the Western section, that portion of Europe falls apart into the political and Linguistic diversity which obtains to this day. Meanwhile, in Arabia, a new monotheism, far stricter and sterner than that of Rome or Constantinople, has sprung into existence, and, being wholly free from the spirit of compromise, has opposed an insuperable barrier to the spread of Christianity in Asia and Africa, writes Kappa in the "Westminster." The faith of Islam penetrates temporarily into the South-Western Peninsula of Europe ; it seizes the South-eastern Peninsula, and crushes in Constantinople the last faint flickerings of antique civilisation ; and its occupation of Palestine leads to those strange outbreaks of national knight-errantry, the Crusades. When this ferment has died down, the spirit of adventure and of scientific curiosity leads men to tire of their timid coastwise navigation, and to put forth upon the uncharted main. Africa is circumnavigated, Eastern Asia explored, and a whole new hemisphere, of two vast continents, brought within the consciousness of the world. About the same time, a schism occurs in the Western Church, several nations renounce their allegiance to the papacy, and wars of religion shake Central and Northern Europe. They are soon followed by the wars of colonisation, of expansion over the (comparatively) waste places of the earth, which endure to this day ; and these, again, are varied by the wars of a political ideal of which we Anglo-Saxons have supplied the leading examples in our English Civil War, American Revolution, and American Civil War. In the thirty years between 1785 and 1815, the French Revolution and the meteoric career of Napoleon add to history some of its most instructive and, at the same time, thrillingly dramatic pages. Finally, after the Napoleonic cataclysm, the Western world concentrates its energies on a fabulously rapid career of material progress—the perfection of machinery, the immense acceleration of travel, the practical annihilation of distance in the intercourse between mind and mind, the diffusion, not only of scientific devices, but of scientific forms of thought, and the invention, withal of exquisite and costly engines of massacre, which render war more appalling and more ruinous than ever.

Mechanical magic remains a determining factor in the age of importunate problems and crass contradictions wherein we are living to-day. While we boast of our civilization, savagery is at our very doors. The most elementary justice in the distribution of wealth remains everywhere a far-off aspiration. If we are not, like the Roman Empire, encircled by menacing barbarism, at any rate the march of civilisation is hampered on every hand by obstinately retrograde religions and races, which, while incapable of progress, are tenacious of life. Nevertheless, the ideal to be aimed at—the stable partition and pacification of the planet—is distinctly dawning upon the human mind. The world of to-day has a decisive advantage over the world of any previous epoch, in its larger, clearer, and ever-clarifying self-consciousness. And this advantage it owes to history, read in the light of science. History is the memory of the race, the record of its experience ; and the experience of the past, rightly interpreted, is the wisdom of the future.

I should be ashamed to reiterate such a truism, were it not systematically ignored in our public-school education. History is even more neglected than science. In some schools a boy can get a fair training in the utilitarian side of science, though its transcendental aspect is sedulously concealed from him—whence the amazing belief, held by so many worthy persons, that science "starves the imagination." But I have yet to hear of a school in which the saga of humanity is largely and luminously revealed to the average boy. Exceptional boys may develop a passion for history, and, meeting with exceptional masters, may be enabled to gratify it. But ninety-nine boys out of a hundred have to content themselves with fragmentary, unvitalised, irrelevant glimpses of the dry bones of the past. History, for them, means a mass of names, dates, and apparently meaningless facts. Their memory soon shakes off the inert burden which has never been brought into contact with their imagination or their intelligence.

Let me recur to an expression which I used a few sentences back ; it contains in my view the key to the problem. To the youthful mind—between the ages, say, of seven and fourteen—history ought rather to be "revealed" than "taught." The process should resemble the gradual withdrawal of a curtain and disclosure of a splendid and moving spectacle. Every lesson should end like an instalment of a serial romance with a tantalising to be continued in our next. The teacher should be held to have mistaken his vocation who should fail to hold his pupils fascinated. To that end he should be supplied with all sorts of mechanical aids—relief maps, coloured charts, diagrams, models, casts, photographs and above all a lantern with an endless variety of slides. The neglect of this means of education in anthropology, geography, and history is as stupid as the correlative neglect of the telescope and microscope in the teaching of science. But ultimately, of course, if the teacher is to awaken the imagination of his pupils it must be through the sympathetic use of his own imagination. If the past is dead to him, it will remain dead to them. He will be helped no doubt by text-books written with a view to his requirements—very different from the abhorrent manuals and synopses and summaries of to-day. But the master who merely recites a text-book will never teach history, even though the text-book be the work of a man of genius.

Authorities are as odds, I understand, as to whether history should be taught (so to speak) forwards or backwards—whether the starting-point should be the Year One or the day before yesterday. My answer would be that instruction should begin at both ends ; that the subject should be approached both from the planetary and from the parochial point of view. The planetary aspect should no doubt be presented first. Anthropology should have by a few months or a year, the precedence of local history, if only because the study of savage life and prehistoric conditions is so congenial to the mind, which is itself passing through the savage phase of development. But before the boy or the form had proceeded very far in world-history a second start should be made in local history ; and the two lines of study, downward and upward—deductive and inductive, if I may so far misapply the terms—should be pursued until they meet. The boy should be made to feel, as early as possible, how history touches his daily life, how it has moulded the form of Government under which he lives, and imposed on him the privileges and duties of citizenship. He should be taught to understand the place and function in the body politic of the soldier and the policeman, the tax-gatherer and the factory inspector. Through his natural interest in the Navy of to-day, he should be led back to the stirring story of the struggle for sea-power which forms so large a part of the external history of England. He should be familiarised with historic scenes and monuments around him, and taught to read their significance. The origin and associations of his school should be vividly brought home to him—an obvious act of piety which is too often strangely neglected. Excursions to places of historic significance, even beyond the immediate neighbourhood of the school, should form a regular part of the system of teaching. Why should not the railway, the bicycle, even the motor-car be pressed—like the magic-lantern—into the service of education ? The rudiments of architecture should find an early place in any reasonable course of history. By the aid of models and photographs, they might easily be made fascinating to almost every boy.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

"BENGALEE HOOLIGANS."

FRESH ACTION ANTICIPATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 7.

A meeting was held at Manchester to-day, at which Sir W. Wedderburn and Mr. Gokhale were present and spoke on the question of the Partition of Bengal.

Mr. Gokhale vigorously criticised the Indian Administration, and defended the boycott movement, the sole object of which, he said, was to draw attention to grievances. He appealed to the Lancashire people to direct their anger not against the helpless Indians, but against officialdom for attempting to rule India by Russian methods.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 7.

The action of the Commissioner of Police of Calcutta, in releasing the seventeen students who rioted in Harrison Road has emboldened the agitators and Bengalee hooligans, who are now entering the houses of respectable persons in the native quarter town to preach the boycott. The agitators have collected a certain amount of money to build a hall of oratory in the Lower Circular road, the foundation stone of which will be laid on the 16th instant, the day on which the Partition comes into force.

The Commissioner of Police left Calcutta, on Thursday, for Darjeeling, it said, for the purpose of conferring with the Lieut.-Governor in regard to the widespread unrest which the anti-Partition agitation has called into being.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STRANGE REPORT FROM PARIS.

England's Offer against Germany.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

The Paris "Matin" continues to make further disclosures, and affirms that England offered M. Delcasse to mobilize her fleet, and seize the Kiel Canal and land one hundred thousand men in Schleswig Holstein, and it would confirm the offer in writing, if France desired it.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Commerce Disturbed.

One hundred and five banks headed by the Bank of Norway have petitioned the Storthing to restore settled conditions and elect a King.

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONFERENCE.

The Mysterious Cure.

Dr. Behring has described at the Tuberculosis Conference his new remedy, the principle of which is impregnation of living cells in the body, with a substance extracted from the virus of tuberculosis. Dr. Behring temporarily retains his secret of the substance, which he is convinced, although hitherto used only in animal experiments, is applicable to human beings. He will publish a book when the efficacy of the inocuousness of the remedy is demonstrated by further experiments.

LONDON, OCT. 8.

Dr. Behring's exposition was extremely minute, technical and scientific and was heard with the closest attention and respect by a concourse of eminent savants deeply interested in his novel curative method.

STRIKE AT MOSCOW.

Effect of the Baku Riots.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

No newspapers are being published at Moscow, in consequence of a strike of compositors fomented by men from Tiflis and Baku.

Numerous scuffles have taken place between the strikers and police.

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

An Early Return Home.

The Russian prisoners now in Japan, will be taken to Vladivostock, and thence home by the Siberian Railway.

MOURNING IN HUNGARY.

A Revolutionaries' Anniversary.

Yesterday was a day of mourning in Hungary, it being the anniversary of the execution of the leaders of the war of 1849. There was an unusally great procession to the graves of Kossuth and Count Batthyany. The day passed off quietly.

THE STRAITS' COMMAND.

Colonel Inigo Jones has been selected to command the troops in the Straits.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

The British imports for September, show an increase of £2,658,642, and the exports an increase of £3,421,801.

THE EXPEDITION FROM NAIROBI.

The expedition from Nairobi against Naidi in the East African Protectorate will consist of fifteen hundred troops, nine maxim guns and two armoured trains to patrol the line.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SUEZ CANAL BLOCK.

"Persia" Enters the Canal.

CANAL FULLY OPEN.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

In view of the anticipated complete opening of the Suez Canal to-morrow, steamers at Suez will be allowed to enter and proceed to Ismailia.

Mail steamers will receive precedence in passing the Canal.

LONDON, OCT. 8.

The Suez Canal is now reopened.

BOMBAY, OCT. 7.

The Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Company informs us that he has received a telegram from Suez, saying that the "Persia" was expected to enter the Canal at 8 a. m. on Saturday, a day earlier than anticipated. This will probably mean an arrival on Monday 16th, but it is possible that traffic through the Canal may be congested at first and Mr. Ritchie has wired to Suez, asking the Agent on arrival of the ship there to telegraph when she may be expected here.

The Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Company informs us that he has received a telegram from Suez, intimating that the Persia did not pass the wreck in the Suez Canal, on Saturday, as anticipated, but would probably do so on Sunday morning.

SUNDAY EVENING.

A P. and O. telegram received from Suez dated to-day 9-30 a. m. says :—"Persia safely past wreck."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE VISIT OF THE BRITISH FLEET TO JAPAN.

Feted at Kioto.

LONDON. OCT. 8,

The advance portion of the British officers and men of the Squadron, unmbering 603 arrived at Kioto yesterday and were feted by the Municipality and citizens. Osaka was also visited.

GERMAN COLONIAL CONGRESS.

Recent Reverses Resented.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

At the German Colonial Congress held at Berlin, the Minister, Herr Posadowsky, admitted the popular re-action consequent on the serious situation in the Colonies, but said the people wishful of maintaining authority in the Council of Nations must be able to endure reverses.

NEW BOOK ON JAPAN.

"An Object Lesson in Efficiency."

Lord Rosebery contributes the preface to Mr Alfred Stead's book "Great Japan". He describes Japan as an object lesson to the nation in efficiency, and says in England, Party system is accompanied by immense leakage of power. We must learn from Japan how to obtain efficiency despite Party system.

THE JAPANESE DEBT.

Count Okuma's Figures Denied.

M. Takahashi in an interview formally refutes Count Okuma's figures and says that the Japanese debt is only 192 millions and the interest a little over ten millions. The taxation figures, he says, are also erroneous, but Count Okuma perhaps purposely made the figures look their worst in order to induce his countrymen to make a maximum effort.

NEW SERVICE FROM NAPLES TO ALEXANDRIA.

The Hamburg-American Company has purchased the Union Castle liner "Scot" which has been rechristened the "Ocean." She makes an express service from Naples to Alexandria in connection with the Berlin Express.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, OCT. 8.

The Washington Department of Agriculture intends issuing the November Cotton Report probably early in the month.

DEATH OF EDEM PACHA.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

The death is announced of Edem Pacha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief in the last Greek War.

THE MAIL.

The Bombay Mails of the 23rd ultimo, arrived at Brindisi on the 5th instant.

INFORMATION has been received from the Quarter-Master-General's Department that "the travelling allowances prescribed by Scale D, paragraph 29, Volume X, Army Regulations, India, includes allowances for servants on the field service scale only, and that nothing in excess of those allowances can be granted, even although individuals may at times suffer some loss in respect of servants consequent on the give and take principle on which the rates have been based."

THE RAILWAY GUARDS' STRIKE.

DISAFFECTION SPREADING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 7.

The "Englishman" is guilty of grave error in stating, yesterday, that it was the Eurasian guards who had struck on the E. I. Railway. The strikers are of the discharged soldier class and it is the Eurasian guards who are sticking to their work. Mr. Adring, the General Traffic Manager, has gone to Assansole to personally attend to difficulties there.

LATER.

The guards' strike is reported to be expanding having also spread to Allahabad, but the passenger service is as yet unaffected, though there is a little trouble with the goods traffic.

CALCUTTA, OCT, 8.

The Guards' strike on the E. I. Railway is now general. The strikers are now using violence against the non-strikers and newly engaged men. In consequence Assansole has been reinforced, since yesterday, with a special detachment of armed police who patrol the station with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets and all passenger trains are accompanied by a strong police escort.

Seventeen guards have been arrested for assault and intimidation and will be tried at Assansole. The following are the principal matters of complaint which the strikers wish redressed :—

(1) The abolition of the new system of allowances called "milesage."

(2) That Gunner guards after satisfactory service of a certain number of years be promoted to main line guards.

(3) That European and Eurasian leave rules should be the same, that the maximum pay be Rs. 150 as before and not Rs. 135 as at present.

(4) That Sunday allowances be also given to "Traffic," as allowed to all other departments on the railway.

The Calcutta tram conductors' strike is still in full swing. They too are using violence, but the management is determined not to be terrorised and about 100 new men have been engaged.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 4.

THE principal event of the past week here has been the speech made by Lord Curzon at the farewell dinner given to him at the United Service Club last Friday. It has been a custom, observed for several Simla generations, for the United Service Club to give a farewell dinner to the outgoing Viceroy and for the latter to take advantage of the opportunity to make a general address to his colleagues and lieutenants in the services. Such an address from Lord Curzon was certain to be of a very special interest. Expectation, therefore, ran high and it was not disappointed. No less than 154 members were present and a more representative gathering of the Civil and Military Services of the Crown in India has been seldom got together. It included Members of the Council, Secretariat officials district officers, politicals, generals and staff and regimental officers. Of the total 79 were civilians and 74 belonged to the military services. Lord Curzon addressed his remarks primarily to the civilians. The text of his speech has already appeared in your telegraphic columns. It reads far less impressively than it sounded, for the present Viceroy has a gift of enunciation which adds enormously to the interest of what he says. Even in print it is eloquent. As delivered, it appears to have produced a remarkable impression upon the audience. The soldiers present would have liked, no doubt, to have heard more about the part played by the army in the affairs of India. This did not prevent their being taken out of themselves by the illuminating description given them of the Government of India machine and of the men who direct it. As for the officials, their enthusiasm was undivided. Lord Curzon was addressing the collegues who have stood by him through evil as well as good report in the strenuous years of his rule. It was a gathering of men who have worked together for ends that must be regarded as great, even when measured by the big things of the Anglo-Saxon world. If the review was optimistic, real achievements could be quoted in justification of this tone.

The farewell ball, which is to be the station's send-off to the outgoing Viceroy, takes place next Monday. Some two hundred subscribers have come forward and steps are being taken to make the function a suitable one. The town-hall is to be utilised for the dancing, shamianas being set up outside in which any after-supper speaking will take place. The difficulty of enabling every one to hear what is said is to be got over by removing a canvas wall when this portion of the function is reached.

Simla is once more agitated by a rumour to the effect that the expulsion of the Punjab Government may yet take place. Yet another despatch to the Secretary of State, making further proposals for the move, is alleged to have gone home. The scheme is an unpopular one, as the Punjab officials would be badly missed. It is held, besides, that with suitable ridges, like Taradevi, still unbuilt upon, there cannot be a question of insufficient space for the expansion of Simla for many years to come. The sum of thirty lakhs of rupees which is said to be the cost of transferring the Punjab Government to the isolated discomfort at Dalhousie, would open up, if spent on new roads at Simla enough sites to remove the undoubted difficulty of house accommodation which has arisen.

A factor, which is likely to become an important one, in this matter, is that of the Jumna electric power installation which now promises to come into existence. The United Provinces Government have already granted a lease of the necessary lands in the Western Doon to General Beresford Lovett. No difficulty about capital is anticipated. The result of a detailed survey are now alone awaited preliminary to the flotation of the concern in London. Should the electric scheme come through it will enable a cheap service of automobile suburban trains to be run upon the already existing railway. This will bring outlying ridges into request for building purposes. At the same time the difficulty which now exists in providing fuel for the pumping engines of the Simla water-supply will disappear, since electricity can be used inexpensively for the purpose. The scheme will take five years to bring into operation, from the time it is started, but there seems little doubt of its feasibility. It would be strange, indeed, if the summer capital of the Government of India were to fail, where Darjeeling has succeeded and where many Swiss and Italian villages have set an example in enterprise.

This is the season of Simla dances. Barnes Court, Squires Hall, the Metropole, and Viceregal Lodge have all been distinguishing themselves, hospitably, in this connection since my last letter. The next social function takes place at Annandale where the autumn races are about to be held. The meet will be a small one, but it gives, on that account, the greater scope to the amateur.

IT is notified for information that members of Volunteer corps are held strictly responsible that the arms and ammunition issued to them are used solely on corps duties. Volunteers are further warned that the use of their arms and ammunition for sporting purposes is strictly prohibited and punishable under the civil law.

POONA RACES.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 7.

Backers had several disappointments at to-day's meeting and prices were not good. Young Gazelle won to a large number's delight from the muchly-fancied Settler and Victor Wild once more proved a disappointment. The Dussera Plate provided a fine finish in which Melsom brought Resident in by a half length, there was a most exciting dead heat between the two fancied ponies, Precious and Mooreed, the former however won comfortably. The following are the results :—

The Rose Hill Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500, 2nd Rs. 200, 3rd Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under which have not won race value Rs. 1,500 or over, since 31st March, 1903. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. R. J. Hunter's ch e aus Haydn 8st. 4lbs. Evans 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b aus m Solace 7st. 3lbs. A. Hoyt 2
Mr Ardin A. Essayie's br aus g Koko 8st. 1lb. Heeroo 3

Also Ran :—Idleness, Arditi.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Haydn, 5 to 2 Solace, 6 to 1 Haydn, 8 to 1 Arditi, 10 to 1 Idleness.

There was a false start in which Solace nearly pulled Hoyt out of the saddle giving a deal of trouble at the post. Haydn won by a length with Koko a length behind Solace. Time—1 min. 3 secs.

Lilliput Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200. 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 13-3 which have not won race value Rs. 1,500 or over. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. W. Moran's g a h Young Gazelle 8st. 7lbs. H. Morrison 1
Messrs. G. A. S. Mahomed, A. A. Saif and L. K. Kapadia's b a h Settler 8st. 2lbs.....A. Hoyt 2
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Clever Boy 8st. 2lbs Taylor 3

Also ran :—Whiteface, Dilerjung, Sably, Napoleon, Sir Robert, Thunderstorm, Victor Wild, Johina, Jan Alum.

Betting :—Evens Settler, 2 to 1 Young Gazelle, 4 to 1 Victor Wild, tens and longer odds the rest.

With the exception of Johina the field got away well together Young Gazelle however held everything safe and won by a length and a half. Settler and Clever Boy had a great race for second place, the former winning by a neck. Time—1 min. 3 4 5 secs.

The Dussera Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500, 2nd Rs. 200, 3rd Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won race value Rs. 2,000, or over since 31st March, 1903. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. D. L. Khimjee's b aus g Resident 7st. 0lb. Melsom 1
Mr. S. D. Mehta's br aus m Blue Blood 8st. 13lbs.....Southall 2
Aga S. Shah's b e m Rushbrooke 6st. 10lbs. Kamad 3

Also ran :—Amyas, Freelance, Dormont.

Betting :—5 to 2 against Amyas and Dormont, 3 to 1 Rushbrooke, 6 to 1 Resident, 8 to 1 Blue Blood, 20 to 1 Freelance.

Resident drew up at the bend and went ahead finally winning in a fine finish between him. Blue Blood and Rushbrooke by half a length a neck between second and third. Time—1 min. 16 secs.

The Bedouin Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

*Mr. R. R. S's g a h Precious 8st. 6lbs.....Ames 1
*Messrs. G. H. S. Mahomed and A. A. Saif's g a h Mooreed 8st. 5lbs.....Hoyt 2
Messrs. Wood and Bidger's b a h Sweet William 7st. 5lbs.....Baichan 3

Also ran :—Vasco, Sandow, Berlin, Panala, Bristo, St. Gris.

*Dead heat.

Betting :—3 to 1 against Mooreed and Sandow, 4 to 1 Precious, 5 to 1 Sweet William, 8 to 1 Panal II, Tens and longer odds the rest.

The race was a fine one and not till the last rush could one tell whether Mooreed, Precious, Vasco or Sweet William, would win and the first two finally dead heated with Sweet William three-quarters of a length behind. Time—2 min. 24 1-5 secs. In the run off Precious held Mooreed safe all the way and won comfortably after waiting in front in 2 min. 32 secs.

Arab Pony Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under, which have not won race value Rs. 150 or over since 31st March. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr R. R. S's ch a h Mint 8st. 12lbs.....Ames 1
Mr. A. Razak's br a h Osborne 6st 0d 6st. 11lbs. Etul 2
Mr, Hoosain bin Zahar's g a h Mishall 7st. 5lbs. Richman 3

Also ran :—Little Joker, Karadev, Kour Sahib, Chirag, Practical Tindale Court Martial.

Betting :—2 to 1 against Mint and Kour Sahib 6 to 1 Little Joker and Chirag, tens and longer odds the rest.

Mint gave his supporters no anxiety winning by a length and a quarter, half a length between the 20 and 30 to 1 chances Mishall and Osborne. Time—1 min. 23 secs.

Arab Welter Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for Arabs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Major F. J. M. Edward's b a m Arab Maid 9st. 6lbs.....Mr. Anderson 1
Captain Toogood's g. a h S. Gris 10st 0lb Mr. Deane 2
Captain Davale's g a h Lomond 11st 3lbs. Capt Meynell 3

Also ran :—Scattercash, Surhan, Tabasco, Baronet.

Betting :—5 to 2 against Scattercash, 3 to 1 St. Gris, 4 to 1 Lomond, 6 to 1 St. Gris and Surhan.

In a desperate finish Mr. Anderson kept Arab Maid ahead by a short head, a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 25 2-5 secs.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT 6.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The eduction is notified in duty chargeable on an instrument evidencing an agreement relating to hypothecation of movable property, where such hypothecation has been made by way of security for repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of a loan or of any existing or further debt, (a) if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from date of the instrument to duty payable on a bill of exchange for amount secured, (b) if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from date as the instrument, to half the duty payable on a bill of exchange for the amount secured.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Picric acid is notified with some exceptions as an explosive under the Indian Explosives Act.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. H. P. Burt from leave to be Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, relieving Mr. Mills who reverts to Deputy Manager. Major McElhiney reverting to Deputy Traffic Superintendent.

WOMEN DOCTORS IN BURMA.

THE attention of the Lieutenant-Governor having been drawn to the necessity of rendering female medical aid more generally accessible to the women of Burma, medical scholarships are awarded to female students from time to time by the Educational Syndicate and Local Government. His Honour is now informed that women who have with the help of their scholarships undergone medical training have in most cases accepted appointments in India at the conclusion of their course and have in almost no instances returned to practice their profession in this province. It has been suggested that a remedy for this unsatisfactory state of affairs will be found if suitable appointments for women possessed of the necessary medical qualifications were provided in some of the Government or municipal institutions.

The Secretary to the Government of Burma has therefore, made it the subject of enquiry as to whether any of the large municipalities in the Province would be willing to provide employment for women trained up to the standard of hospital assistant or assistant surgeon and also whether such posts exist at present in connection with municipal hospitals. They pay of female hospital assistant would be much the same as that given to hospital assistants now employed, and lady doctors with licenciate in medicine and surgery could be obtained for Rs. 150, plus a local allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem and house allowance as well.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

EAST INDIAN EFFORTS.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Bombay East Indian community under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association was held yesterday in the Hall of Dr. Antonio de Silva's High School at Dadar. A fair number of members were present. In the unavoidable absence of the President of the Association Mr. Domnic J. Ferreira, J. P., Dr. D. A. D'Monte was requested to take the chair. In accepting the honour he said :—

"Gentlemen, we have met together to-day in order to testify our loyalty to the British Crown and no words of mine can express the feelings that we all engender in our hearts towards the Royal Visitors who are soon to visit these shores. Should we not wake up and rise to the occasion now when our future King and Queen have deigned to visit us and see for themselves what we feel what we suffer and how much of all that is said of our prosperity is true? It is our duty to join in the general movement, and I say, it our duty; gentlemen, just to look around and see what the other communities are doing. They are vying with one another. Nay, even those who are not subjects of our King but own allegiance to Portugal held a meeting a few days back to join in the festivities to greet Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales. It is our bounden duty as subjects of his Majesty the King Emperor to join our friends the Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Parsees on this occasion and contribute our mite. We are a poor community and our voice is but feebly heard elsewhere than within the hearts of our homes and compared with the riches of the other wealthy communities we are nowhere, but let that voice go both unanimously and in the fullness of our hearts, our pockets too." Then the following resolutions were adopted :

Mr. Thomas Baptista J. P. proposed, "That this meeting desires to voice the feeling of joy occasioned among the members of the East Indian Community of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein, who are natives of the soil and subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor, at the approaching visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; and to express the unswerving loyalty and devotion towards His Majesty the King-Emperor, the Queen-Empress and the other Members of the Royal family." This proposition was seconded by Mr. Alexander Ferreria, B.A. LL. B. who said that the occasion was one to perform a duty of loyalty and love. Loyalty was a religious duty which became the more exact in the present instance by a conference of large benefits the first and greatest of which was the Pax Britannica. The progress was not the more marked than in the direction of the education of the people. It could have been nothing else than intense love for their people that prompted Dr. DeSilva, Thomas Baptista and Rev. Braz Fernandes to found the charities connected with their names. This desire came from the general educational activity in India under the British rule. He hoped the East Indians would not be wanting in their duty of loyalty. In supporting the above proposition Mr. P. A. Baptista said that he echoed the feelings of each and every one present there as also of the whole community when he said that they were second to none in their loyalty and devotion to the British Crown and he trusted they would all heartily join in the movement and give a right loyal welcome. The second resolution was proposed by Mr. D. Fernandes and seconded by Mr. F. X. Piedade which ran thus :—"That this meeting expresses its earnest desire and willingness to cordially co-operate with the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay convened in the Town Hall on the 14th August last to welcome their Royal Highnesses in Bombay. The third was proposed by Mr. J. J. D'Abreo and seconded by Mr. A. D F. Henriquees, which ran as follows :—"That a subscription list be opened among the members of the community and that the amount collected be forwarded, through the Chairman of the meeting, to the Secretaries of the General Fund started by the Public meeting of the 14th August last." The fourth resolution was passed in appointing an influential committee with powers to add to their number to collect subscriptions. An usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE PRINCE'S LEVEE.

REGULATIONS FOR DRESS.

THE following notification relating to the visit of the Prince of Wales to Bombay has been issued in a "Gazette" Extraordinary :—

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and, York, K. G., P. C, K. T., K. P. G., C. M. G., G. C. V. O., I. S. O., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., will hold a Levee at the new Secretariat, Bombay, at 10 p. m. on Friday the 10th November.

All Civil Naval and Military Officers and other Gentlemen, European and Native, who have attended Levees held by His Excellency the Governor, and who desire to attend the Levee, are requested to notify their wish to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor by letter addressed to Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, between the 10th and 20th October after which time no applications will be entertained.

The letter should state the name, place of residence, and address in Bombay, and the office, rank, profession or occupation of the writer, and should be very legibly written.

The cards to be present at Levee will be issued by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and will be transmitted by post or messenger on or before the 5th November to the address in Bombay of the Officers and Gentlemen who are permitted to attend the Levee and must in all cases be presented to the Aide-de-Camp on Duty before entering the Presence Chamber.

Gentlemen entitled to wear uniform will appear in Full Dress.

Clergymen, being University Graduates, and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status, will appear in such robes or gowns, with the other dress laid down in these rules.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform, robes or gowns will appear in Evening Dress.

Native Gentlemen who ordinarily wear European dress will appear in Evening Dress, but will retain their Native head-dress.

The following is the dress prescribed for Native gentlemen who do not wear European dress :—

(a) HINDU GENTLEMEN.—Black broadcloth coat (dagla or angarkha) or white angarkha or jama-pichhodi and white or coloured trousers with shela, uparana or other white scarf : for head-dress, pagri, pagoten, rumal or other recognised head-dress, but not a brimless cap. The dhoti may be worn instead of trousers only with the permission (to be previously obtained) of the Military Secretary.

(b) MUSSALMAN GENTLEMEN.—Black broadcloth or silk jubba jama, choga or other robe worn over a saya, kuba or dagla or black broadcloth or silk sherwani and white or coloured trousers ; head-dress turban of fez, but not a brimless cap.

(c) PARSI GENTLEMEN.—Jama-pichhodi, saya or black broadcloth coat (daglay, and white or coloured trousers, with pagri or phenta, but not a brimless cap as head-dress.

(d) ALL OTHER NATIVE GENTLEMEN.—The dress worn on high ceremonial occasions.

All Native gentlemen either must wear boots or shoes of European pattern of black polished or patent leather, or must leave their native shoes outside.

SOME of the London newspapers which profess to take an interest in Indian affairs are badly posted as regards the course of events. Thus "Globe," moralizes over the abandonment to the Ballygbgarh Camp, and is glad that the Prince of Wales will not there see 40,000 splendid troops engaged in mimic warfare. The reasons for this view of the change in plans are, however, rather curious:—The Punjab, where the now abandoned manœuvers were to have taken place, is still suffering from a serious visitation of plague, and although the Heir Apparent and his Consort would not be deterred by that terror, public anxiety throughout the whole Empire would have been cruelly keen. As everyone should know by this time, plague has died out as usual in the Punjab and there are less than a score of deaths weekly from it in the whole province. The annual recrudescence may come with the New Year but danger to the Royal visitors does not and never has existed on this score. The picture drawn of the cruelly keen anxiety that would have spread throughout the whole empire if the Ballygbgaph Camp had been held with the Prince as a guest of Lord Kitchener, is an absurd one. As it is there are to be manœuvers in the neighbourhood of Rawalpindi and no one for a moment thinks of any risks from plague—they are absolutely non-existent.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Home and Argentine Railways.

SATISFACTORY NITRATE AGREEMENTS.

TRADE IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

In several instances the Home Railway traffics of the past week are encouraging. The Heavy lines make up with substantial advances, although as a rule they run against adverse comparisons for last year. The Great Northern heads the list with a rise of £9,488, and North-Western shows a gain of £8,000 which, however, follows a decline of £4,000. Midland has expanded by £7,929, although again the loss last year was £9,602. Great Eastern, on the other hand, reveals a falling off of £6,500, while Great Central has risen £5,437, which brings up the aggregate gain to £43,788. Lancashire and Yorkshire registers an increase of £3,926, and Great Western is £3,500 above the comparison, leaving, however, a decline of £15,100 from July last. In the Scotch group Glasgow and South-Western reveals a loss of £5,704, which, however, is accounted for by the fact that the Ayr race meeting comes a week later this year. Caledonian is also £1,965 behind, though North British emerges with £148 to the good. South-Eastern and Chatham shews an improvement of £2,057, and Brighton is £584 beyond twelve months ago, South-Western, on the other hand, being £400 in arrears. Metropolitan is the only Underground line to record a gain for the week, and that only amounts to £166.

During the last few months a decided taste for the stocks of the Entre Rios and Argentine North Eastern Railways has been displayed, and to a considerable extent it may be regarded as justified. Entre Rios First Preference is now quoted at 94, compared with 87 1/2 at one time last year, and in the meantime it has received 44 1/2 per cent. of Second Preference in respect of accumulated arrears. Even Entre Rios Ordinary has been hoisted to 38. Similarly. Argentine North-Eastern Five Per Cent. Debentures (receiving 1 1/2 per cent) have advanced to 70 compared with 30 1/2 last year. On the other hand, East Argentine Railway Ordinary, which has shown the best results of any of this group, is comparatively neglected, and commands only 88, though its dividend for last year was 4 1-2 per cent., whilst the line earned over 5 per cent. At the present time, this stock yields 4 3/4 per cent and has at least as good prospects as its two nearest neighbours. No doubt the recent popularity of Argentine North-Eastern securities have been fostered by the expectation that an amalgamation with the East Argentine may be arranged before long. Such an amalgamation has been the guiding policy of the Argentine North-Eastern Board for some years past. Indeed that company once went the length of frustrating a little scheme for a working union between the Entre Rios and East Argentine Companies, which was being concocted behind their back, upset that plan by a large purchase of East Argentine stock, which effectually blocked the proposed arrangement. Since then the Argentine North-Eastern board has further exerted its influence by securing a majority of its own directors on the East Argentine board. Thus the way is paved for an amalgamation or some similar arrangement between the two companies whenever the Argentine North-Eastern chooses to say the word. And this very prospect of amalgamation, which is causing so large an appreciation in Argentine North-Eastern stock, is disregarded in its bearing upon its more prosperous neighbour, the East Argentine. Both on this account and because East Argentine stock is a promising investment it is not likely to be overlooked for very long.

For some days past there has been a quiet but decided demand for the shares of many of the nitrate-producing companies, the prices of which have of late advanced considerably. Nearly all these concerns are in far stronger financial positions than they were in the days of nitrate boom, while the companies which have only been established during the last few years are in splendid positions. The reason for the recent rises is that in the best informed circles, it has been regarded as certain that the combination will shortly be renewed. A year ago the £5 paid shares of the Liverpool Nitrate Company stood at about 8 1/2. Apart from a large dividend distribution holders have had £3 per share of capital returned, and the remaining £2 shares now stand at 15 1/2. It is believed that several other companies controlled by the same people are about to receive similar treatment, hence a demand for their shares. In particular, the £5 shares of the San Lorenzo Nitrate Company have been inquired for, and have gone up from 8 to 12 1/2 in a few weeks. The capital is small—only £120,000—and although the dividend paid for 1904 was only 15 per cent., nearly 40 per cent. on the capital was actually earned. It is well-known that the company is doing much better this year, and as enough was carried forward at the end of 1904 to have paid a further 12 per cent., it is believed that the directors will be able to pay something above 30 per cent, for 1905. The company has only been in existence three years, paid 10 per cent. for 1903, 15 per cent. for 1904, and should pay 25 per cent. for 1905. It is also believed that a substantial return of capital will be made to the proprietors within the near future.

These hopes, that have sustained the market, have proved well grounded. A joint cablegram has been sent out on behalf of the British Nitrate companies, approving terms for the renewal of the new Combination, to come into effect after the close of the present agreement, which expires in March next. The negotiations have been such that little doubt has been felt of their happy fruition. None the less, holders of Nitrate shares will be glad to learn that the agreement is placed beyond doubt so far as the English companies are concerned, and no hitch is expected in Chili. The boom in Nitrate shares, proceeds merrily. With the "ring" practically assured for another long term, not to mention the prosperity of the industry and excellent dividend prospects, one and all are talking hopefully of the future. Still, it must be remembered that the companies will have to face a reduction in their quotas. It is to be hoped, too, that the companies, when making up their reports, will see that depreciation and reserve allowances are ample. Two frequently these items are starved in order to make a fine show with the dividend. The upshot is that assets often appear in balance-sheets at figures in excess of their intrinsic values.

Although comparatively little business in grey drills is now offering the majority of makers in Lancashire are well engaged up to the beginning of the coming year and prices all round keep particularly firm. A satisfactory amount of business has been done during the last few months in makes suitable for China, and at present fair repeat orders are in the market if manufacturers could give a concession in price and more important still, reasonable delivery. The demand for india is very slow, especially in the 26in. sized drills ; coloured stripes and satin drills are however well under order. Merchants trading with the Levant complain of the difficulty experienced in executing their orders for sized and also pure goods for dyeing, and report that stocks in Smyrna and Constantinople are exceedingly light. Roumania continues very quiet, except in a few low qualities for finishing, a considerable quantity of the wide and better goods being now sent from Italy. The sales of all classes of drills for the West Coast of Africa are very meagre. South America is buying freely some classes of pure goods and cloths for printing and trade in both striped and grey drills for Chili is exceedingly brisk. The home trade branch is slightly better, wholesale clothiers and makers-up buying fair quantities of goods suitable for lining and other purposes. Dyed khaki drills for export to the colonies are only in limited demand.

In his report on the trade of Hodeida and Cameran for the years 1902-04 the British Vice Consul (Mr. G. A. Richardson) makes the following reference to cotton goods :—"Cotton goods reach Hodeida prin-

cipally through Bombay, Surat, Constantinople, and Beyrout. They are to a considerable extent of British manufacture, and are reshipped to Hodeida from the above places. They are sometimes introduced directly from Manchester by transhipment at Aden. American grey shirtings of a very coarse quality come in large quantities via Aden. Under favourable local conditions these find a brisk sale after being dyed and exhibited in the markets of the mountain districts. There is still room for the expansion of business in this line. The trade in piece goods is mainly in the hands of British Indian merchants, but of late two Greek and Italian houses have been competing keenly to capture the markets in American cloth and yarns." It would be interesting to know whether "the American grey shirting" and "American cloth and yarns" here referred to are all made in the United States. In the Levant markets, we understand, the term American is commonly used of cloth and yarn made of American cotton, and there may possibly be a similar usage in this part of the Turkish Empire. There are, of course, considerable shipments of cotton goods from the Manchester Docks to Hodeida by the regular steamers to the Persian Gulf and by the Princeline.

Perhaps the final condemnation of the Dingeley Tariff treatment of wools is that it has made silk a profitable substitute in woollen manufacture. Mail advices from America show that "fine medium territory" wool is quoted at 70c. to 72c. per lb., which is higher than at any time for thirty years past. An impost of 6d. per lb. maintains wool at this level, and contributes to keep foreign wool out of the United States. But raw silk enters free, and as manufacturers cannot buy what they would they must use such material as is practicable. In consequence large quantities of tussah silk waste, imported from the East via London, are now being entered. Though tussah waste is, naturally, not the most expensive form of silk, it is recognisable as the material from which the once popular silk-seal plushes were made, and before mercerised cotton won its victory tussah spun yarn was employed more extensively to decorate woven tapestries. By a singularly uneconomical dispensation, this silk waste is now used in bulk in America to "adulterate and cheapen wool and wool shoddies.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW.

(Concluded from page 4.)

In these and many other ways he should be made to feel the actual and seemingly prosaic life around him insensibly merging in the picturesque poetic past. He should learn to tread reverently on the soil of England, the scene of so majestic and thrilling an act in the drama of human destiny. His love for his country should be freed from all taint of childish, swaggering Chauvinism, and should take the form, not of vaingloriousness, but of a high sense of responsibility; so that when he reaches manhood he should know how to wear his citizenship

Proudly, as kings their solemn robes of state;
And humbly, as the mightiest, monarchs use.

What is the distinction between wise and foolish, progressive and retrogressive, patriotism? What but this, that the foolish patriot loves his country as a thing apart, ignoring all the other nations which he does not happen to hate; while the wise patriot loves his country as a factor, an important factor, and, if he can make it so, a beneficent factor in the problem of the planet's future. Assuredly I shall not play well my part as a citizen of my country if I forget that I am also a citizen of the world. This is my ultimate, my one obligatory citizenship; but I see that the destiny of the race is working itself out through the interaction of a number of distinct political organisms; and my most obvious, if not my only, method of taking an (infinitesimally) effective share in world-history is to help, according to my lights, in shaping aright the thoughts and actions of my mother-country. History, then, should be so taught as to awaken the learner at once to his world-citizenship and to his duties as a member of a particular State. He is willy-nilly embarked aboard

This labourlog, vast Tellurian galleon
Riding at anchor off the orient sun;

and his ultimate loyalty is due, no doubt, to the ship. But he is one of a particular gang told off for a special service; and his most seamanlike course is clearly to do his duty with right good will at the post which the Captain has assigned him.

This, at any rate, is certain; that patriotism, unsustained and unchastened by historical knowledge, is a sentiment worthy only of children, and scarcely to be encouraged even in them.

THE INDIGO CROP IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Indigo is sown in the province at various dates from March to July. Sowings were made at the usual time; the crop germinated well, and water for irrigation was generally available where needed but during the last three months hot winds and continued want of rain in the Doab have injuriously affected the plant. In this tract the crop is estimated at 60 per cent. of the normal. In the rest of the province where rain was ample or excessive, the estimate is 80 per cent. The exact area sown with indigo will not be known until December next, but from the returns published by the Irrigation Department and the reports received from selected land owners it seems that the area sown this year has declined very considerably and is probably not more than one-fourth of the last year's area, which amounted to 74,157 acres.

(Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1903-04, the area under indigo crop in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 22 per cent. of the total area under indigo crops in British India.)

UNDER the new scheme for the development of the Agricultural Department in the United Provinces special arrangements are to be made to meet the requirements of the population in regard both to wells and cattle. Trained men will be available at every tahsil to explain the working of boring and other tools, and to give practical illustrations of their use, while a number of specially trained officers will be at hand to afford advice on all questions relating to wells, such as their structure and location, and the best method of remedying their defects. As to cattle, the general conditions of the Province preclude the possibility of breeding on any very extensive scale, but the depots for rearing and, if necessary, breeding bulls, which are being established in Bundelkhand and North Oudh, are expected to ensure a fairly constant supply of suitable animals, and thus help not only to maintain but improve existing breeds. Further the subordinate veterinary establishment, which will still remain under the control of the Civil Veterinary Department, is to be largely increased so as to deal effectively with any outbreak of cattle disease that may occur, while additional supervision is to be provided by the appointment not of a second veterinary officer to these Provinces. For the rest, the new organisation will be under the orders of the Director of Agriculture, assisted by officers to be known as "Superintendents of Farms," who will ultimately be four in number, each responsible for the entire work of the circle under his charge, and the chief source of advice and assistance in agricultural matters within its limits. The organisation contemplated will necessitate, it is recognized, the creation of a large subordinate executive staff. Under the conditions laid down there are to be two grades of service. The salary of the lower grade will range from Rs. 30 to Rs. 1000 a month, promotion therein being by seniority while the upper grade will be composed of the assistant professors, the station managers, some of the civil engineers, and officers holding a few other special appointments on pay rising from Rs. 250. The higher grade will, ordinarily speaking, be recruited from the lower grade though at the same time it will be open to candidates with "special qualifications." The claims of upper grade officers are promised consideration when vacancies occur among the Superintendents of Farms; and the service, it is anticipated, "will thus afford a career approximately equal in rank to the subordinate executive services of the Government the Revenue Department."

PATETI CELEBRATION IN ENGLAND.

The Parsis residing in Great Britain, writes our London correspondent, met at the Royal Forest Hotel Chingford to celebrate their annual Pateti festival on the 14th ult. last. This gathering was as usual organised by Dr. S. A Kapadia, Oriental Secretary of the Northbrook Society. Special carriages of the G. E. Line conveyed the party of 60 at 3-30 to Chingford Station in Epping Forest to the Royal Forest Hotel, where after the group being photoed and tea, &c., they had a splendid drive through the picturesque forest for a couple of hours. The banquet was held at the hotel at 7 p.m. with Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., as Chairman. The dinner was voted a complete success. After the loyal toasts, the Chairman proposed the toast of the Zoroastrian community and made an encouraging speech on the rising generation of the Parsis, which was received with great cheers. The next toast of Pateti was proposed by Mr. A. Kapadia who gave a sort of short discourse on Pateti, quoting the "new book of Dr. S. A. Kapadia on the teachings of Zoroaster especially the last introductory part on "All Souls' day" in the book. He complimented his host Dr. Kapadia on the great success of his efforts to bring about such an interesting gathering. The Ladies' toast was in the capable hands of Mr. Dalal (I.C.S. candidate) and Mr. R. J. J. Modi. Mr. P. S. Batlivala proposed the toast, of visitors" Mr. Dossabhoy N. Chinoy (Hyderabad) and Darab N. D. Khandalavala (Bombay pleader) and others responded. Mr. P. S. Batlivala and Mr. Kandalavala urged the desirability of forming a Parsi Club for social meetings at various places agreed upon. The suggestion was approved by the majority of those present and Dr. S. A. Kapadia was asked to act as the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer and to organise the club of possible. The chairman in response to his toast for ably presiding at the banquet,—proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. S. A. Kapadia for his efforts in organising such a successful gathering of the Parsis from all parts of England. Dr. Kapadia who was greeted with hearty cheers thanked the Chairman for his kind remarks and the company for giving him the honour they did What he did that evening was merely a pleasant duty towards his countrymen and he was glad to receive his numerous friends at the table. He would gladly organise a Parsi Club as desired if those in favour of the project would give him their co-operation. Besides those whose names are mentioned above the following were present:—Mrs D P Cama and lady, Mrs Dossabhoy N. Chinoy and family, Mr and Mrs P B Kasinath, Mr H C Dinshaey's (Aden) family, Mr D Naoroji's grandson and friend to represent Mr Dhanji, Mr. S K R Cama, Dr H L Batlivala, Dr E Hakim, Mr R A Modi, Mr and Mrs Irani, Mr R L Batliboi and family, Mr R J J Modi, Mr N J J Modi, Mr N P N Wadia, Mr S L Palumkote, Mr P H Chichgur, Mr E Shaporji, Mr A Dinshaw (Karachi) Mr F Bhumgara, Mr Khambatta, Mr H B D Cooper, Mr. F Chothia Mr C Cursetji, Mr J Cursetji, Mr Ardeshir and Peerozsha, Mr J M Taleyarkhan, Mr J F Banaji Mr K D R Dady, Mr Jal S Guzdur Mr P K, Tarapore walla, Mr J A Master, Mr Sanjana, Mr C Byramji, Mr B F Khan, Mr N P Khan. Mr B B Vacha.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the Council meeting at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 29th September, there were present:—His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., C.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding, His honour Sir Danzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Hon'bles Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., Sir A. T. Arundel, K.C.S.I., Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C., Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E., Mr. E N Baker, C.S.I., Sir C. L. Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and Mr. T. Gordon Walker, C.S.I.

COURT-FEES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon. Sir Arundel-Arundel moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Court-Fees Act, 1870 be taken into consideration and that the Bill as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL AND ASSAM LAWS BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Richards moved that the Bill to make certain provisions regarding the application of the law in force in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam and in certain territory transferred from the Central Provinces to Bengal be taken into consideration. He said:—My Lord, I have on a former occasion explained to the Council, the object of the Bill which is now before the Council. I pointed out then that the scope of the Bill was confined to the application of the existing law as distinct from the amendment or alteration of it, and that it was merely ancillary to the proclamation by which the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam has been created. The Bill has been published in the usual way in the Gazette of India, the Calcutta Gazette the Central Provinces Gazette and the Assam Gazette in accordance with the resolution of this Council. No objections have been taken to it, and no amendments have been proposed. It is unnecessary therefore for me to do more than formally to move that the Bill be now taken into consideration

The motion was put and agreed to and the Bill was then passed.

INDIAN FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hewett moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881. He said:—The Bill is designed to secure additional protection for the health and safety of operatives in factories. The opportunity has been taken to bring within its scope certain small factories which are at present excluded from the operation of the Act on account of the fact that they are open for short periods only in each year; partly on account of this peculiarity, and partly owing to the fact that such factories are usually owned by small proprietors, they are not infrequently the scenes of serious abuses, and it has been considered desirable to take powers which will enable our officers to supervise such places efficiently in future. The amendments contained in the Bill are noticed in detail in the "Notes on Clauses" and it is only necessary for me to refer to two or three of the proposed changes. Clause 4 requires that a notice regarding the midday stoppages of work which is provided for by section 5A of the Act, shall be posted up in each factory. This addition has been made with the object of facilitating convictions for breach of the rule, as it has been found that unless such a notice is posted direct and satisfactory evidence of a breech of the provisions of section 5A of the Act is seldom obtainable. A clause has also been introduced with the object of bringing within the scope of the penalty imposed by section 15 of the Act all acts or omissions which are contrary to the provisions of the Act, or of the orders and rules issued thereunder and which are not covered by specific clauses in the existing measure. Clause 9 has been framed with the object of securing that there shall always be some responsible person who can be at once proceeded against in respect of breaches of the Act, and experience has shown that a provision of this nature is absolutely essential. The occurrence of fires in factories, which resulted in a lamentable loss of life among the operatives, has demonstrated the necessity that power should be taken to prevent smoking, and the use of naked lights in certain circumstances, and to insist on the provision of sufficient means of exit in case of fire. Clause 10 (3) of the Bill provides for these matters.

The motion was put and agreed to, and Mr. Hewett introduced the Bill, and then moved that together with the Statement of objects and reasons relating thereto the Bill be published in the "Gazette of India" in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to and the Council adjourned sine die.

AN estimate, amounting to Rs. 31,800, of reconstructing 100 additional cells, in two blocks of fifty each, in the District Jail, Bellary, has been sanctioned by the Madras Government for execution by the Superintendent of the Jail, acting as a Public Works disburser.

MR. A. MACDONELL is appointed to be a Professor of the Presidency College, Calcutta, on being relieved of his present duties as Officiating Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, Mr. C. Russell, Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Principal of the Patna College, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr, H. R. James.

THE HINDU-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though it is indeed premature to write anything and express any views regarding the Hindu-Presidency Match to be played during next Christmas, I venture to put forth some timely suggestions as regards some of its important features which, I hope, will be taken up for what they are worth. Your correspondent "Cricket Enthusiast" has incidentaly taken up this question and the selection of the Hindu team, and the immediate purpose of my letter is by way of answer to his communication in your issue of the 5th instant. In so doing, I think, I am only echoing the wishes of the whole of Maharastra cricket.

Your correspondent in putting forth the names of the players, who would provisionally form the Hindu team, has lost sight of one important fact. He does not seem to have fully kept in view the important condition, which restricts the area of our choice to this Presidency only. How otherwise is his selection of Mr. Sheshachari to be justified? Your correspondent justifies his inclusion in two ways, firstly he is coming down to Bombay to stay there for two months. And, secondly, that he is already a member of the Hindoo Gymkhana. The plea is worse than the cause itself, I admit, as everybody must admit that he is by far the best Hindu wicket-keeper in the whole of India. But unfortunately for us he is not eligible. As he does not belong to Bombay Presidency. Further I am at a loss to understand how the facts urged by 'Enthusiast' would entitle him to play. What is then to prevent us from including in the team Messrs. Narayan Rao and Paguram Manekchand and Saligram, Rajalim and D'ealaram Ganoo and Jayaram, all cricketers of considerable importance in their provinces, some of them enjoying an all India reputation. They can as well be members of the Hindu Gymkhana. Some of them may even come down to Bombay for a month or two Is it not, I ask, breaking the rule? Is it at all justifiable and is it not unfair from our opponents' point of view? They may not object but it will be taking too much advantage of their liberal-mindedness and it is bidding good-bye to that much-talked-of sportsmanlike spirit of the Hindus. There is also no precedent of this sort in the annals of the Parsi-Presidency Matches. Justice and impartiality therefore, require Mr. Sheshachari to be excluded. If he is already invited and promised a chance, it is, I think, a serious blunder, and the Selection Committee should take up an early opportunity to disavow all connection with the person who is responsible for such a state of affairs, whoever it may be.

Further, I am sure that even in his absence, 'Enthusiast' need not entertain any fears about Hindus getting any good wicket-keeper. Mr. Divekar, of the Hindu Gymkhana, is a tolerably good wicket-keeper. Also there is Mr. Bhopatkar of Poona. A man of exceptional pluck, he has been guarding wickets for the last three years remarkably well. His performance on Bombay Gymkhana last year as well as this year is too well-known. This year on the Bombay Gymkhana out of 100 runs scored against the Poona Hindus he gave not a single bye, caught one man at the wickets, and stumped two more. This is indeed splendid. Against the Hindu Gymkhana he lost only four extras out of 200 runs. There is also Mr. Modak from Kolhapur. To any one of these and to Mr. Bhopatkar especially may then safely and confidently be entrusted the task of wicket-keeping.

I take this opportunity of suggesting the name of K. S. Ranjitsingbji as the fittest person to Captain our forces. He is a Kathiawar Prince, and no such objection as may be levelled against Mr Sheshachari may be urged against his inclusion His taking part in the match will impart more interest to the already important fixture. Thus in my humble opinion the Hindu team should consist of the following players:—K. S. Ranjitsinghji (Captain)Messrs Bhopatkar, Metha, Date, Telang, Banda, Pai, Baloo. Agaskar and Shivlal would form the batting element. As regards bowling, Messrs Baloo and L. Mehendale from Poona, with the assistance of Messrs. Date, Metha, and Shivlal, will indeed form an exceptionally strong bowling side. If K. S. Ranjitsinghji be not available, as is, most probable, we may have a plethora of competitors for the eleventh place. Messrs. Samel, Agashe and S. Mehendale from Poona, Joshi and Gokhale from Sangli, Saroph from Nagar, Bhandare and Kotwal from Dhulia, are all cricketers of considerable importance in the Mofussil. But these are matters to be considered by the Selection Committee.

All this brings me back to the formation of Selection Committee. Who are to be its members? Selection of the representative Selection Committee is a matter of far greater importance than the selection of the team itself. The Hindu Gymkhana authorities should soon take up the matter, and look at it in an unprejudiced and unbiassed way. As theirs is the foremost Club in the Presidency, quite naturally they should take the lead but they, therefore, should not be anything and everything. Matters carried on in a high-handed fashion will only create friction when there really ought to be all smooth sailing in conclusion, I hope that my suggestions will be taken up in the friendly spirit in which they are offered.—Yours &c.

MARATTA.

THE DUSSERA FESTIVAL.

THE Hindus celebrated on Saturday, one of their principal festivals known as the Dussera, which is by some persons supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox. It is also called Durga Puja or Durgotsava on which day in commemoration of the victory of Devi, the wife of Shiva, over the buffalo-headed demon Meheshasur her image, after having been worshipped for nine days is thrown into the water. On this day also Rama marched against Rawan, the demon-king of Ceylon, on which account, according to Hindu Mythology, the Marathas of ancient times appeared to have selected the day for the commencement of their plundering expeditions. During the nine days preceding the festival, Wagheri women dressed in their best cloths parade the streets of the city inviting instructions which must be accompanied with cash payment, to sing the songs of the "Nortas". Having secured the consideration, they form a ring and dance and sing round a basket which is placed in the middle of the street, which contains the image of Shiva decorated with flowers and besmeared with coloured powders. Their dance is a grotesque one, the language of the songs being a peculiar dialect of the Wagheri caste, and the spectacle attracts large crowds of people. It is also customary among Gujerati Hindu women to keep up a dance and singing in chorus during the nine nights, in their private residences which attract crowded audiences of males in the streets below. Early on the morning of Dussera day, the Hindus, having bathed, perform the worship of their household gods; while those who consider themselves to be members of the military classes, worship the implements of war and ask protection of them throughout the year, under the impression that, to the propitiousness of the sword, they owe every prosperity. At noon, they take their meals with their relatives. In the afternoon they go to the temples in procession with friends, relatives and neighbours. In Bombay, Mumbadevi and Bhuleshwar are thronged by Hindus of all classes each bearing in his hand flowers and a branch of the Apta or Pallas tree, which is regarded, as symbolical of gold, and is held highly sacred and indispensable in commemorating the festival. The Hindus decorate their horses, with flowers on this day owing to the legend that Partha one of the five Pandavas, who was skilled in the art of chario-fighting and had a peculiar fondness for horses put garlands of flowers round their necks on this day and patted them with his own hand in token of his fondness for them.

IT has been decided that the Agricultural Department in the United Provinces shall, for the present, remain united with the Land Records Department in charge of a single Director. An officer of the Indian Civil Service will be appointed as Deputy Director to relieve the Director of the heavy detailed duties involved in the administration of the land records of the province.

THE Sultan of Turkey, after having received explanations of the system of wireless telegraphy by experts, states a Constantinople telegram to the "Daily Mail," dismissed the matter as an invention of the evil one, and gave strict injunctions that it should never be brought before him again.

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THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE section of the British Association party proceeding to Beira arrived at Salisbury, on Sept. 15, and were enthusiastically welcomed. They were entertained at luncheon by the authorities.

"Reuter" states that Professor Darwin, in responding to the toast of the British Association told a story of two workmen in Johannesburg who were engaged in discussing the subject of the Association. One said: "I have not seen them yet. When do they play?" He evidently thought the Association was a football team. (Laughter). They could imagine the disappointment of these gentlemen when they saw a professor in a helmet chasing butterflies. (Great laughter.) The Earl of Rosse and Sir William Crookes also spoke. The latter pointed to the small army of black waiters in the hall, and said they had only to look round at their smiling black faces to feel sure that there was nothing of Legree in the other of treatment going on there. (Cheers.) The Mayor (Mr. Coxwell) afterwards gave a garden party at which the Chisawasha Jesuit Mission band played and danced. The trains resumed their journey at half-past five.

"Reuter's" correspondent at Umtali telegraphs:—A deputation headed by Senhor de Sousa secretary of the Governor of Mozambique met and welcomed the section of the Association proceeding to Beira on its arrival at Umtali. The morning was spent in excursions in the neighbourhood. At one o'clock the party assembled in the Drill Hall where they were entertained to lunch. The tax such hospitality imposed upon a small community like Umtali may be inferred from the fact that the English ladies in the town for a week past have been cooking chickens and making pasties. The Civil Commissioner, Mr. Myburgh, presided. After the King's health had been drunk, a toast to the Association was proposed by Mr. Wibberley, manager of the Beira and Mashonaland Railways. Professor Darwin, in response referred to the vast stores of scientific data being carried off by Professor Penck (Vienna), Professor Davis (Harvard) Mr. Haddon (Cambridge) and others equally enthusiastic in their researches, most of whom for years to come would bore the world with South African problems. He concluded with a graceful appreciation of the courtesy of the Portuguese authorities in coming to welcome the Association. Senhor de Sousa speaking in French welcomed the members of the Association to Portuguese territory in the name of the Governor, the Mozambique Company and the inhabitants of Beira. A garden party was afterwards given at the residence of Mr. Wibberley. The train conveying the party resumed the journey at half-past four.

The following telegram has been sent by the British South Africa Company to the Acting Administrator of Rhodesia:—"Please convey to President and members British Association before the close of their visit to Rhodesia the cordial good wishes of the President and directors, and express the hope that they have enjoyed their trip and will carry away with them many interesting and pleasant memories."

The British South Africa Company have received a telegram from Professor Darwin as follows:—"Rhodesian trip most enjoyable and instructive. Arrangements perfect."

The embarkation of the members of the Association on board the steamer "Durham Castle" on Sept. 18, was, says "Reuter's" correspondent at Beira like the setting out of a warlike expedition, almost every man and woman being armed with tomahawks spears, assegais, shields knobkerries, and many were also laden with every kind of trophy skins and heads of game, horns, ostrich eggs sjamboks, native musical instruments and even birds' nests. All the travellers are delighted with the tour; but they were latterly beginning to feel the wear and tear of constant railway journeys and were glad to get back to the comparative quiet of life on board ship. After embarking the visitors landed again at half past 10 to attend a reception by the Governor, and at one o'clock lunch was served in a large shed in the Custom House. The Governor presided. Speaking in French, Professor Darwin said that he had the permission of his Excellency to propose the toast the King of Portugal. He alluded to the ancient alliance between Great Britain and Portugal and cited the names of distinguished Portuguese explorers. It was easy to recall the battlefields where British and Portuguese arms had fought side by side. But science was devoted to pacific arts, and this was not the time to talk of war. Professor Darwin concluded by proposing the health of King Carlos the Sovereign of Great Britain's most ancient ally. The toast was enthusiastically honoured. The Governor, who spoke in Portuguese next proposed the health of King Edward. His Excellency alluded to the time honoured friendship and the alliance between the two nations and to the popularity of his Majesty. Senhor Paiva Raposo President of the Chamber of Commerce gave the toast of the Association. In reply Professor Darwin said that he was profoundly touched at Beira's welcome. He believed that this was the first occasion upon which a scientific body had been so honoured and he heartily thanked the townspeople for their cordial reception. Mr Greville, the British Consul, speaking in the name of the British Government also expressed his thanks to the Governor and the large number of gentlemen associated with him for the magnificent welcome extended to his countrymen, which was one more proof of the cordiality and kindly feelings animating the allied nations. The party subsequently re-embarked in the Durham Castle, which left at four o'clock.

The following members of the Association have, says "Reuter's" Agency left Cape Town for home on board the Armadale Castle:—Sir Bosin and Lady Leech, Sir T. Lauder and Lady Brunton Sir William Preece, Dr J H. Murray, Principal McCulloch, Archdeacon Hodgson, Cols. Macaulay, Bigg-Wither, and Bruce Professor Dixon Carhart, Halliburton Herdman, Hicks, Scott, Green, and others. Rear-Admiral Sir W. Wharton is prevented by a chill from leaving.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

DEFINITE news has reached the West India Committee that the white troops are to be removed from the West Indies in the middle of November, and the West India regiments at the close of the year. The committee have thereupon issued a fresh circular strongly protesting against this measure. It lays stress upon the danger in the case of disturbances in the islands, such as arose in Trinidad at as late a date as March, 1904, when the Red House was burnt down and white troops had to be sent from Barbados and kept there for many months before the situation was deemed secure. "The West Indies," it is urged, do not ask for an overwhelming military force but they think that they have a right to demand as long as they remain British subjects, sufficient detachments of troops to exercise moral as well as efficient control over their more excitable neighbours. What is the reason underlying this sudden reversal of all previous policy, contradicting the advice of all experience? Why are the vast sums spent in the housing of the troops and the fortifications of the West Indies to be thrown away? On April 4 Lord Donoughmore stated in answer to Lord Tweedmouth, that since 1888, the expenditure by the War Office in St. Lucia, was £480,000. We have every reason to believe that the expenditure on guns fortifications, railways barracks, and officers' quarters has been over £2,000,000, and we want to know why this is to be thrown away. In Barbados, the military lands barracks generals quarters, and other valuable Government properties are already up for sale and unless the War Office give moderate terms to the island they will be sold to speculators for a song.

A NEW battleship which is to be laid down at Brest early next year, is intended to be the most powerful ship in the French fleet, and she will be also the most costly. Her tonnage will be over 18,000, and for the hull alone a sum of £18,600 will be expended during the year. The total cost of this leviathan will be £1,680,000. Until she is launched the ship will bear the provisional name of A 15. The battleships "Republique" and "Democratie," of 14,800 tons each, which are being completed afloat at Brest, will cost £1,460,000 each.

THE death of Sir Wyndham Portal, Bart., took place on Thursday, Sept. 14, at Malshanger, near Basingstoke. He was the son of Mr. John Portal, of Freefolk Priors, Hants, by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Henry Drummond, of The Grange, Hants, and a grandson of the first Viscount Melville. Sir Wyndham, who was born in 1822, was educated at Harrow and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. In 1861, he became a director of the London and South-Western Railway, and was appointed chairman of the company in 1892, a position he held for seven years. In 1857, he unsuccessfully contested Winchester in the Liberal interest, and was again defeated at Portsmouth in 1874. The late baronet was the owner of the Laverstoke Banknote Paper Mills. He was officially connected with the International Exhibitions of London, 1851, Paris 1855, London 1862, Vienna 1873, London 1885, Chicago 1893, and Paris 1900. The family honours pass to his son William Wyndham, born in 1850.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE "AULD BRIG" O' AYR.

VERY considerable interest has been taken not only by archaeologists but also by bridge engineers in the destiny of the "Auld Brig o' Ayr," and many eminent authorities have been consulted with a view to the preservation of this ancient structure. The bridge crosses the River Ayr in the county town, and is famous to the Scotch largely because of the poem written by Robert Burns entitled "The Twa Brigs" purporting to be a conversation between the old structure and the new, in which the "auld brig" makes the boast that it would remain a "brig" when the other structure had long become a shapeless cairn. The structure, which was originally built about the middle of the thirteenth century consists of four arched spans in masonry, and has stood well the stress of years, although now little used for traffic. A new bridge was built in 1785-1788 at a cost of 5,000 l and was widened in 1840; but in 1877 a portion of it gave way, when it had to be demolished, and a more capacious bridge was erected on the same site at a cost of 15,000 l. It will thus be seen that Burns's prophecy was realised, but to day the decay of the "auld brig" has awakened some anxiety on the part of the local authorities and they were inclined to demolish it. A vigorous protest was made by the archaeologists, headed by Lord Rosebery, and as a consequence, several engineers were consulted. Of course were sentiment not concerned, the bridge would be demolished, as it is not suited for modern requirements. The proposal was next made that in taking down the bridge the old stones should be very carefully marked and used for the reconstruction of a bridge on the same lines. Amongst the engineers who were independently consulted were Mr. Francis Fox Mr. John Carruthers of Westminster, and Mr John Stain, of Glasgow. There was a general concensus of opinion that, in view of the literary, archaeological, and historical associations, the bridge should be preserved as it now stands, because reconstruction, even with the same material, would involve a complete change in appearance: "its wrinkles and furrows, its distorted arch, its weather beaten arises would be corrected, and all its history and associations would be lost." On the other hand it was possible, as Mr Francis Fox pointed out to completely renovate the bridge without altering its outward appearance, by utilising Greathead's grouting machine and injecting liquid cement into the hearting so that the masonry, now in a state of decay owing to the failure of the cement, could be made more or less a solid mass. Subsequent to this, the sand which is a source of weakness, could be removed from the spandrils, and a mid-wall of brick in cement constructed running longitudinally from arch to arch. The foundations, unfortunately, have been considerably affected by the scour consequent on the deepening of the river-bed. If a cofferdam of vertical timbers were to be constructed round each pier, the piles being driven into the boulder clay at such a depth as not to reach the fireclay, further scouring would be prevented, and probably many existing holes could be grouted up and blown full of cement. Following upon this, each opening of the bridge should be provided with an invert of concrete in cement. Needless to say the prospect of saving the bridge has given great satisfaction, and the reports made by the various experts have been handed to Sir William Arrol, who has great experience generally in bridge construction. Although essentially a utilitarian, his Scotch sympathies will no doubt result in his acquiescence in this important work. No one is more fitted from the point of view of experience and enthusiasm, to carry out this work than Sir William Arrol.

RUINOUS COLONIAL FINANCE.

THE arrangement recently approved by the Parliament of New South Wales to give a contract for the construction, within the State, of sixty locomotives at an average rate of £71 13s. 11d per ton has, says "Engineering" attracted much attention in this country. Tenders were invited in October 1903 for the manufacture of these locomotives, within New South Wales the rest of Australia being excluded. The local construction, whether by Government or by a private firm would, it was expected involve a considerable outlay of capital for buildings, and purchase of machinery estimated at about £30,000; but this was evidently not the reason why local competition was not keener. It was the tyranny of trade-union rules, which in Australia seem to be framed with the object of keeping work out of instead of within the country. The locomotive engineer of the Government railways emphatically contended that the work could not be done at less than £71 12s. 3d. per ton. He also complained of the severity of the trade-union rules and showed that, as regards the Government shops at present, eleven proclaimed holidays had to be paid for with no work to show for them; this cost no less than £5,500 in 1903. He stated that taking all these matters into consideration, wages were virtually 2 1-4 times those ruling at home. The Premier in answer to one of the numerous deputations on the subject, showed that the difference between the lowest local tender and that from the open market—viz. £73,350—absolutely put the former out of consideration. He continued:—"No Premier fit to stay in office twenty four hours would throw away £73,000 of the people's money, even to keep men in the State employed. It would be far better if that sort of thing is to be done to face the thing in a fair and square fashion and distribute this amount to the unemployed direct, and then we should know where we were." He went on to show that for the same money that they would spend in building the engines locally they could import them and with the balance build thirty carriages, and cut down the gradients of some of the worst portions of the railways; and in this way, as regards numbers at all events, employ a greater number of men. After much negotiation the Clyde Engineering Company of New South Wales, who were the original lowest local tenderer brought down their offer from £80 10s. 4d. to £71 13s. 11d. per ton. The railway Commissioners who are charged with the duty of making the railways pay working expenses and the interest on their capital account, can hardly be enthusiastic as to this conclusion, knowing that for the last ten years the average rates paid, including duties for imported engines delivered were £55 2s. that for those now being delivered from the Baldwin Company £57 15s. 4d. is being paid, and that had Messrs. Beyer, Peacock and Co.'s offer for the present requirements been accepted, £63 16s 2d. per ton, including duties, would have been the cost. For the sixty engines the New South Wales people are paying an extra amount of nearly £30,000 solely to keep less than 200 men employed for a few years.

THE NEW INDIAN TROOPSHIP.

Considerable interest attaches to the tenders which have just been received by the Indian Government for the construction of a new troopship, principally because of the penalties associated with the work. For a deficiency of 0.1 knot below the specified speed of 16 knots the penalty is to be £175; for 0·2 knot, £400; 0.3 knot, £750; 0.4 knot, £500; and half a knot £2500. In the event of the speed being less than 15 1/2 knots the vessel may be rejected. Under ordinary conditions builders might demur to the acceptance of such conditions, where there is very little latitude in the design of the ship by the prospective contractor, but with a naval architect of the experience and ability of Sir Edward Reed K. C. B, who is the adviser for the Indian Government, no difficulty is apprehended by the firms. Again in respect of draught it was found necessary to put forward heavy penalties, because this ship is intended to penetrate into many of the harbours of our Eastern dependency where the depth of water is invariably limited. The draught is specified as 18 ft. and for an excess of 3 inches the penalty is £3,000; for more then 3 in and not exceeding 6 in., 7,500l.; for more than 6 in. and not exceeding 9 in., £7,500; and for more than 9 in and not exceeding 12 in., £25,000. The vessel is to have a length of 380 ft., a breadth 51 ft 9 in., and a depth of 39 ft., and at the designed draught will displace 5820 tons. A speed of 16 knots is to be maintained on a six-hours' trial, and it is anticipated that with the two sets of three-crank triple-expansion engines the power required will be 7000 horse-power, obtainable with 116 revolutions. Two double ended and two single-ended boilers are to be fitted, having Hoyden's system of forced draught, and working at 180 lb pressure; while one small boiler working at the same pressure will run the auxiliary machinery. Generally the ship, although smaller, will resemble in her fittings the troopship Dufferin, built some months ago by Messrs Vickers Sons and Maxim and fully described in Engineering, great satisfaction having been experienced with the working of this vessel. A date has been specified for the delivery of the ship, and the penalty for late delivery will be 25l per day.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery, and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists, PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chambers, London, KEMP & CO., Bombay.

CURIOUS PERSIAN CUSTOMS

Some interesting facts may be gleaned from the report on the trade of Khorassan by the British Consul-General there. He, says that in the famous turquoise mines of Nishapur the mining is utterly primitive and unscientific, and owing to the fact that every Persian desires to possess turquoise good stones are dearer than at a London jeweller's but inferior qualities and matrix rule lower. There is a considerable export of large light stones of a milky hue or containing white veins to India. These sell at most for 6s per stone and are, generally speaking very much cheaper, being in some cases valued as low as one anna. Stones, known in Europe as matix, which are termed "arabi" at Meshed are exported in considerable quantities to that country. Prices rule slightly higher than the Indian stones, owing to the demand from Europe which has sprung up during the last two years.

The export of precious stones is much smaller than the output, and probably there is a good deal of smuggling. In spite of this the registered export amounts to over £9,391, which sum may perhaps be quadrupled to arrive approximately at the total output of the mines.

Speaking of the carpet trade, the Consul mentions an interesting custom among Persian nomad tribes by which a girl, before becoming eligible for marriage, has to prove her skill by weaving two very fine rugs or saddle-bags. It is this class of work which is particularly prized in Europe and America. The customs returns for 1903-04 gave the export of this, the staple industry of Khorassan, at £3,233, whereas for last year it was £55,279. The reason for this extraordinary fluctuation is that in 1903-04 a law was reenacted by which the Customs Department was instructed to seize and burn all carpets in the manufacture of which aniline dyes were employed. The result was a total cessation of exports, which forced the Persian Government to allow these articles to be exported for certain period. In consequence there has been a rush to export every available carpet before the period of grace expires.

Any British merchant desirous of opening up business in Khorassan should, unless he wishes to purchase carpets and is an expert spend at least a year in studying the language the people, and the peculiar conditions of the market. Most British enterprises in Persia with which the Consul is acquainted have bought their experience at a crushing rate from lack of local knowledge and under haste.

With regard to the riots at Meshed last March, it seems that these were the result of the Baku massacres. Relative of the slain Mahomedans swore on the Koran at the shrine that they would kill every Armenian in Meshed. This warning saved the lives of their intended victims, as they fled to the Russian Consulate General where arms were served out but the mob beyond indulging in a good deal of looting was not dangerous and ultimately the appearance of some Persian troops ended the incident.

AMERICAN VIEW OF AUSTRALIA.

WHILE theoretical reformers and agitators in this country says a writer in the "Philadelphia Bulletin" have been talking about Government ownership of all public utilities, far-away Australia has been carrying the plan into effect. In that country the Government manages the railways, telegraph and telephone lines, and even runs refrigerator plants and does a whole lot of other things which private enterprise has been permitted and encouraged to do in this country. In the matter of legislation for any and everything, the Australians with a population of 4,000,000 have legislatures galore. They have twelve Houses of Parliament, six upper and six lower, beside the General Assembly of the Federation and all this for a population which is but little more than one-half that of the State of Pennsylvania.

The result of all this law-making and Government supervision of everybody has not been conducive to the growth and development of Australia. It is a vast and rich country, but it contains only one and one-third inhabitants to the square mile. What is worse, its population is not increasing. With all this vast unoccupied territory the birth rate is lower than in the United States and there is little immigration. The majority of the population are in comfortable circumstances but there is so little left to individual enterprise that immigration is not attracted. The development of the country on a large scale is at a standstill. The native blacks will not work. Half a million square miles of South Australian sugar and rice lands lie waste because of lack of labour.

The complaint of some of the public men in Australia is that country is governed to death, that officialism has run riot; that in consequence of too much legislation outside capital avoids the country. In brief the Australian Commonwealth seems to have been partially paralysed by that excess paternalism which forms the Socialistic ideal.

THE EDITORIAL "WE."

The first use of "we" dates practically from May 12 1791 when the "Morning Chronicle" brought into being the leading article. It was by no means the long essay or polemic to which we are accustomed (says "T. P.'s Weekly") consisting as it did of a solitary paragraph stating that "the great and firm body of the Whigs of England, true to their principles had decided on the dispute between Mr Fox and Mr. Burke in favour of Mr. Fox as the representative of the pure doctrines of Whiggery," meaning that as a result of this decision Mr Burke would retire from the House of Commons.

Although but a paragraph it is the nearest approach to a leader in the newspapers of that day; and as it was published in that part of the "Morning Chronicle" where a while later the leading articles appeared authorities have cited it as being the forerunner of those columns in which editorial comments on the topics and questions of the day give guidance for the formation of public opinion.

Probably the briefest leaders extant was the one written by Mr. William North during the struggle over the Liquor Laws in the State of New York. His instruction were to make it as short as possible but at the same time powerful and to the point. How well he carried out his instructions is evidenced by the fact that the article consisted of a single sentence: We had far rather see the whole world get drunk of its own free will than one man kept sober by compulsion. Its author received £4 or nearly 4s a word for this production.

BRITISH SQUADRON'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

"Reuter's Agency" is informed that it has been found more convenient to postpone the date of the visit of Prince Louis of Battenberg's squadron to United States waters. The squadron will remain at Halifax until Oct. 29 when it will leave for Annapolis, arriving there on Nov. 1. The date of arrival at New York is not yet fixed, but the British ships will leave that port on Nov. 15 for Gibraltar. A telegram from Washington states that the State Department has been informed that Prince Louis of Battenberg will be in Washington on Nov. 2 next, and that the British Atlantic Squadron will lie off Annapolis while the Prince and his staff visit Washington. They will be received by the President at the White House with the proper ceremonies, but the details of the reception have not yet been arranged.

Halifax (N.S.), Sept. 20 ("Central News").—The British Cruiser Squadron arrived here from Charlottetown this afternoon. Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg immediately paid official visits to Governor Jones and General Parsons commanding the garrison and subsequently received them on board the flagship. The Prince will attend the Provincial Exhibition to-morrow and on Friday he and his principal officers will be entertained by the citizens at a reception and ball.

FOUND IN A HAUNTED HOLLOW.

DISCOVERY MADE BY A BLACKBERRYING PARTY.

Some girls out blackberrying in an isolated thicket near New York suddenly came across the remains of a handsome young woman wearing costly clothes. The body says the correspondent of the "Telegraph," was hidden beneath bushes in a hollow which all New Yorkers shun as haunted. Close by is the historic oak where tradition says several British spies during the revolutionary war were hanged.

The rings had been wrenched from her fingers, and all clues to her identity, such as marks on the linen, had been carefully removed. The body was bruised from head to foot, but death was apparently caused by suffocation.

Indications show that the woman had been dragged through the thicket from a point on the road where the marks of the wheels of a stationary automobile were clearly discerned.

It is considered probable that the victim is a German lady, Miss Pfeiffer, daughter of a prosperous tradesman in New York.

HYTHE MUSKETRY SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE results of the examination of officers held at the School of Musketry, Hythe, on Sept. 1, are as follows:—

DISTINGUISHED.

Hooper Capt R G D S O 21st Lancers
Ferguson Lieut F A R E
Stallard Second Lieut R H R E
Hunter Second Lieut R G P R E
Iremonger Second Lt A R A R E
Townend Second Lieut F W R E
Bartlett Second Lieut L A R E
Taylor Lieut H Scots Guards
Macdonald Capt O R Royal Warwickshire Regt
Stuart Capt H C Royal Warwickshire Regt
Beck Lt E A Royal Scots Fusiliers
Tudor Lt L H South Wales Bord
Davies Second Lt C M Rifle Brig

PASSED.

Newry and Mourne Viscount Lieut F C A H 1st Life Guards
Cradock Lt H F C A 2nd Life Gds
Appleton Lieut H M 6th Dragoons
Hewitt Lieut R W 14th Hussars
Neave Capt A 16th Lancers
Purdey Lieut M S 18th Hussars
Richardson Lt M E 20th Hussars
Murray Lt F M R A (Gold Coast)
Dobson Lieut A C R E
Kent Lieut L M R E
Egerton Second Lieut C H R E
Shakespear Second Lieut A T R E
Harris Second Lieut T B R E
Deed Second Lieut L C B R E
Bulkeley Second Lieut H I R E
Marryat Second Lieut J R R E
Dobbs Second Lieut G E B R E
Rhodes Second Lieut J P R E
Jhonson Second Lieut P U R E
Sharpe Second Lieut P H R E
Wedd Second Lieut A P W R E
Nicol Lieut W E Grenadier Gds
Pike Lieut E J L Grenadier Gds
Egerton Sec Lieut J S Goldstream Guards
Mackenzie Capt J V C Royal Scots (Northern Nigeria)
Green Lieut H W East Kent Regt
FitzGerald Lt T O Rl Lanc Regt
Darvill Capt W M Royal Warwickshire Regt
Malone Lieut E G S L' Estrange Royal Fusiliers
Darnell Sec Lieut N G R Fusiliers
Northcote Sec Lieut A F Devon Regt
Ross Lt A M W Yorkshire Regt
Blood Lt B East Yorkshire Regt
Roskell Capt W J Yorkshire Regt
Gibb Second Lieut C Royal Scots Fusiliers
Gross L R F S Wales Bord rers
Tockington Lt O M Scottish Rifles
Seward Capt G R V
Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers
Adams Lieut G C Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers
Fane Lt J Gloucestershire Regt
Farrington Lt G O E Surrey Regt
Lawrence Capt O T Hampshire Regt (Northern Nigeria)
Moore L F C Hampshire Regt
Symes Lieut G S D S O Hampshire Regt
Middleton Lt F Dorsetshire Regt
Wynn Lt R A S Lancashire Regt
Elgee Lt P E L Rl Berkshire Regt
Bird Lt L W Royal Berkshire Regt
Thoroton Capt C J Rl Marine L I
Jones Lieut H L Rl Marine L I
Herford Lt G M I Rl Marine L I
Wynne Finch Lieut G King's Rl Rifle Corps
Anderson Lt C A Manchester Regt
de Berry Capt H G N Highland L I
Baillie Capt H F Seaforth Highrs
Horne Capt A Cameron Highrs
Soutry Lt T L B Rl Irish Rifles
Jeudwine Lieut R W R Rl Irish Fusiliers
Payne Lt R L Connaught Rangers
Couper Sec Lieut J R Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders
Hamilton Lt C M B Leinster Regt
Cahill Lieut T B S M V O Royal Munster Fusiliers
Renny Capt L F Royal Dublin Fusiliers (Northern Nigeria)
Stirling Lieut W F D S O Royal Dublin Fusiliers
Smith Lt E St G Rl Dublin Fusrs
Blacker Lt F St J Rifle Brigade
Pomeroy Capt E J W India Regt
Clutterbuck Capt A V W India Rt
Macdonald Capt H Army Service Corps
Dean Lt G P T Army Serv Corps
McGwire Lt J E Army Serv Corps
Graham Lieut B C Indian Army
Mount Lt G E D Indian Army

JERSEY AND ITS GARRISON.

THE States of Jersey by 38 votes to five authorised a committee to accept amendments to the Militia Bill insisted upon by the Army Council, and the amended measure will now be submitted to the States. The Lieutenant-Governor said rumours had been widely spread that the promise of a regiment for the gardisoning of the island was only an inducement to pass the amendments, and that it would only remain a few months. The Secretary of State had wired that there was no foundation for the report. Immediately on the result of the division on the Militia amendments insisted on by the Army Council being known Union Jacks were hoisted all over the town, and general satisfaction was expressed. The revulsion of feeling in favour of the proposals of the Government is all the more marked inasmuch as while only three members of the States voted in favour of the amendments presented by the late Lieutenant Governor being embodied in the Bill, 38 voted in favour of the present amendments and five against. A special sitting will be convened at an early date to receive the amended Bill. The population is now looking forward to an early return of the garrison.

HIGH COURT.—October 9.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

613-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Sarabhai Vajeshanker and others—Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard
For examination for witness Viva Voce.
627-04—Bicknell M and R—Bicumdas Purshotam and others vs Makanji Depa—Raghavaya A and B.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
To speak to the minutes and for directions.

199-0.—Ardeser H D and Co—Magonlal Jethanand and others vs Haji Abdool Rehman Shirazi Cragie L and O
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
333-05—Dikshit D and S—Lalji Jamji vs Haridas Gokuldas and others—M B Chothia—Part heard.
404-04—M B Chothia Laxmidas Gordhundas and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Dikshit D and S—Part heard.
46-04—Madhavji and K—Lalman Alias Laloo Ramprasad and others vs Devsey Dewji and others—Ardeser H D and Co
223-05—Mulla and M—Rustomji Ardeser Cooper vs Morarji Mohunji Sorabji and J.
752-04—Sorabji and J—Morarji Mohunji vs Messrs Kapadia Brothers—Mulla and M.
636-05—Matubhoy J and M—Partapchand Gulabchand vs Samrath widow Mulji and D for postponement.
355-05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Ruttonbai widow—Captain and V
275-8789—Tyabji D and P—Hurgawandas Hathidas vs Bapoo Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M
318-10319-05—Dikshit D and S—John Michael Simon vs Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and R
369-05—Matubhoy J and N—Shamsudin Hyderji vs Isabh Shaik Tyeb Thanawalla—Little and Co
250-02—Dikshit D and S—Kanjee Bhaajee vs Devram Keshavjee In—Person
409-04—Ardeser H D and C—Kharshedjee Byramjee vs Ardeser Jeevanjee and another
753-04—Nadirsha and T—For pauper Bhanibai widow vs Viljee Khoda and others—K B Mehta
340-04—Matubhoy J and M—Jamoabai widow vs Ramdas Kababhai and another—Jehangir and S and Bhaishunker K and G

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.
Contested Chamber Matters.
Summary suit for hearing in Chambers.

662-05—Unwalla and P R S N Talati and Company vs Rustomji Ardeser Pochkhanavalian
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Goculdas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co
2-8-04—Malvi H and M—Gangadhar Madanchand and others vs Ramchandra Behariial Thakurdas and Co
495-02—Kanga and P—Gangaram Pranjiwandas and another vs Nanabhai Vajechand and another—Tyabji D and Co
679-05—Hiralal D—Mulji Asharam Oza vs Ratilal Chagonlal—Edgelow G and W
1-05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motinavahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.
345-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs C A Ellis—In person.
290-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.
576-04—Little and Co Runchordas Vithuldas and another vs Kesserbai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co
748-04—Wadia G and Co—Devkarands Ramcoover vs Rampartap Buldeodas—Tyabji D and Co
423-04—Captain and V—Sarabai widow vs Rabiabai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co
249-02—Pestonji R and K—Ebaji Oomersey and others vs Wali Mathuradas and others—Tyabji D and Co
552-03—Capta and V—Thucker Vasanji Hirji vs Thucker Damodhar Malhonji and others—Payne and Co
729-03—Maganlal J and G Bambhan Bhikaji vs Balwantrao Bapu Sakharam and others—Ardeser H D and Co
7-349-05—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum vs Nowroji Nusservanji and others—M J and G
367-05—Pestonji R and K—Cawasji Brothers vs Jagganath Assomull—Bhaishunker K and G
464-0—J P Dastur Phillips Co Limited vs D W Holden and others—Mirza and M
700-02—Bicknell M and R—Bhimraj Lakhminarayen and another vs Ruttonji Sorabji Nusservanji Talati and another—Edgelow G and W
20-04—Wadia G and Co—Percy Ferdinand Fischer vs Meghjee Valabhdas and another—Kanga and P
318-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Cosman Chotani vs Hormusji Maneckji Mody
624-04—Payne and Co—Purshotam Harichandra vs Narayen Harichandra—Mulji and D

HERE THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A Commission is endeavouring to ascertain with whom the discovery of wireless telegraphy originated. Without awaiting the Commission's decision, the Sultan of Turkey has decided that the invention is attributable to the devil. And for that reason it is averred, he has forbidden its introduction into Turkey. The story may be true. The decision, however, is illogical. For the last fifty years Turkey has been dabbling with the ordinary telegraph, which it considers emanates from the same diabolical course. Long and anxious were the deliberations of the elders as to whether or not they should have the telegraph. They all agreed that it was a creation of the devil. But at last they came to the conclusion that the devil being occupied going up and down the wires with each message, he would have less time to trouble mortals on earth. Therefore they admitted posts and wires and the whole armament of apparatus.

Having made up their minds to admit the evil, the Turks have taken not unkindly to it seeing that they have now close upon 20,000 miles of telegraph, with 40,000 miles of wire, with a thousand telegraph offices sending five million messages a year. Persia too has ceased to wonder, and surrendered to the inscrutable thing. She now has nearly 6,000 miles of telegraph system, with about 9,000 miles of wire, and some 150 offices, worked upon terms which make encouraging reading in view of all we hear of declining British enterprise. But the telegraph must for long remain a mystery to the Persians, unless they prove a good deal more enlightened than their late Shah. He did not grasp the idea at all until somebody, during his visit to England, thus explained it: "If your Majesty will imagine an immense dog, so big that his tail is in London while his head is in Teheran, your Majesty will see that if someone treads upon his tail in London he will bark in Teheran."

It was too stupid of a Johannesburg workman to confound the British Association with a football team. And yet, by so doing, he has assured himself immortality. A saying like that never dies. Specialised ignorance, like exceptional erudition, is a passport to fame. To be like certain University garduates of whom Lord Avebury tells and not to understand why the moon changes its form, to regard coral as insects, whales as fishes bats as birds, not to know that England has been again and again below the sea, and to think that the world is only six thousand years old—this is all common, uninteresting ignorance. The sublime is attained in a Ruskin, "Heard the news?" they asked him, "What news?" "Plevna has fallen!" Plevna? I never heard of it. I know of nothing later than the fourteenth century." Ruskin's memroy would live if only for that declaration.

Though not attaining to heights of ignorance so ambitious as the foregoing, some of our public men have gone far in the same direction. To Lord Randolph Churchill in his Chancellorship days decimals ever remained those "d—d mysterious dots." To the same mind Shakespeare remained a sealed book until he went to see Irving in Hamlet. He stole round to the actor's dressing room during an interval to beg to be informed the sequel. I have never seen a play of Shakespeare before he said nor have I read one. After this one is prepared for the startling fact that Parnell until late in his life had never read a line of Irish history, and can believe that a middle aged Englishman asked upon the day of Wellington's funeral Who was this Wellington? It almost passes belief however that a great man at Oxford University should ask Thackeray when Punch was mentioned Is not that a ribald publication?

"Come d—n it, do say grace and lets begin" said George the Fourth at a semi-public dinner to his chaplain. The pauper whom Mr. Plowden sent to prison on Saturday seems to have been ready with the oath, but against the grace. Branum arranged to have music immediately following grace, from a hidden orchestra of banjoists. Something went wrong with the instruction. For at the moment a clergyman rose to ask a blessing up struck the banjos with a negro breakdown. Cardinal Wiseman was a ready man with grace. At a certain house on a Friday, meat was provided by the host forgetfull that the Cradinal should take naught but fish. The Cradinal was equal to the emergency. I pronounce all this to be fish, he said asked a blessing and all fell to.

The interest aroused by the production at the Bristol Musical Festival next month of Mozart's Grand Mass in C minor, that has never before been performed in England, has brought about a demand for seats greater than hitherto experienced at Bristol. The principals in this production are Mme. Albani, Miss Agnes Nicholls, Mr. Ben Davies, and Mr. Ffrangcon Davies, with the full Festival chorus and orchestra. Another item in the Bristol Festival programme that is arousing curiosity is the performance of the choral ballad of Taillefer, by R. Strauss in which the orchestra is a remarkable one of 121 instruments the brass being prominently augmented. This ballad, descriptive of the battle of Hasting is being produced at Bristol for the first time in England. The "Elijah" and "Lohengrin, and Lelio," by Berlioz—also the first performance in England—and "The Dream of Gerontius" make an attractive Festival.

Archaeological experts are not a little concerned about the condition of the celebrated Liberalis stone at Yarrow in Scotland. They are anxious to have it removed from its present exposed position and placed within the walls of the church hard by where it can be more permanently preserved. The stone is closely associated with the Christianity of of many years ago in the great battle which brought Christianity to Cumbria, through the power of King Roderick Hael many were slain and a father of two sons who fell in the fight erected the now celebrated monument, or remnant thereof, to their memory. It is therefore a decided link with past memory. Near Yarrow are the ruins of the ancient Castle of Hanging shaw the scene of old ballad The Sang of the Outlaw, Harringshaw hospitality was widely known in those ancient days, for every person who called at the Castle was given a good draught of strong ale!

As one of the results of peace between Russia and Japan, a strong hope is being entertained in China that the famous library, which was formerly housed at Mukden will now be restored to its rightful owners. When the Russians first invested the city they transferred the entire collection consisting of thusands of valuable manuscripts and volumes, for the most part written in the Manchurian character to Vladivostok. A large number of carts, each loaded to its utmost capacity were employed in effecting the removal and although many of these were lost and abandoned on the road no less than ninety-five arrived in safety. At Vladivostok the library was installed in a building known as the Oriental Institute. Subsequently, however, it was removed for greater security to Khabarovsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia. Should China succeed in recovering the volumes they will probably be despatched to Peking.

The pen with which M. Witte signed the Treaty of peace will hold a high place among the famous pens of the world. The pen from which Cromwell squirted ink in his neighbour's face after he had signed his name to the death-warrant of Charles I, is perhaps the best remembered in English history; but a far more reputable association, says the "County Gentleman," is connected with the one gold pen with which Gibbon is said to have written all the MS. and the notes of his Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

The white flag which was hoisted on the Russian destroyer Biedovi when Admiral Rozhdestvensky surrendered to the Japanese has been sent to Tokio. It is said by Tokio papers to be made from a linen cloth covering a table in the ward-room, the size being 8 shaku in length and a little over 4 shaku in width. The naval authorities intend, says "Hong Kong Telegraph," to exhibit it the museum at Tokio.

Irish miles, of course, are longer than ours; indeed, eleven of them go to fourteen of the English; and the Irish are fully conscious of their advantage in this respect. They think it unreasonable of the stanger to expect both quality and quantity. The story is told, says the Country Gentleman of a grumbling Sassenach being rebuked, as he deserved, with the reply: If the quality is inferior, we give you plenty of it, anyhow. To another visitor who complained of the narrowness of the road the retort was, Well, what ye lose in the breadth, ye gain in the length.

IT is interesting at the moment to recall the circumstances of the purchase of the Suez Canal shares by Lord Derby, in view of the loss which the Canal Company must be suffering by its enforced inactivity. The idea, says the "Pioneer," was Mr. Frederick Greenwood's. He had heard at dinner that the Khedive's vendor shares were for sale immediately—that they would pass to France at once. Instantly he was on the trail of Lord Derby, the then Foreign Secretary, whom he found wholly incredulous. The British Consul at Cairo had said nothing of the matter, and what the British Consul did not know was not worth knowing. But Mr. Greenwood insisted. Lord Derby wrote out a telegram to the Consul in his presence, instructing him to go to the Khedive, and not to leave him without Yes or No. And Yes it was. Then came the real battle. Foreign Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer alike offered grave objections; but finally Disraeli agreed. The shares were bought for four and a half millions; to-day they are worth thirty millions, and bring in a revenue of a million a year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sanctoria, Captain W Ward sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Hydra, 830 tons, Captain A Kundsen, sailed on Saturday for Tuticorin in ballast.

THE steamer Citta de Nuova Orleans, 3092 tons, Captain A Giacopello arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Venice, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay, 2499 tons, Captain G MacMahon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow, 31st August with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sangola, 3349 tons Captain W H Jacob, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Mauritius 22nd September with a cargo of sugar, 1 horse and 1 cabin passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1302 tons, Captain J Farquharson, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, 20th September via Karachi with a general cargo, 6 cases opium 52 horses and 4 cabin and 49 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1168 tons, Captain S Mylcrist, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo and 13 cabin and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2565 tons, Captain J V Legrand R N R arrived here yesterday from Calcutta 23rd September via Colombo and Alleppy with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain C M Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, 1st October via Karachi, with a general cargo, 188 horses 4 cases opium and 6 cabin and 85 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2133 tons, Captain A J Cole, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut H S May, Miss Lear de feed, Mr M Guibloun, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Bickford, R N R, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr S Hirst, Mr O Heffen, Mrs Thopeter, infant, Miss Bray, Major Scott, Mrs Summerheys, and 2 children, Mr Fry, Mr McPerson, 3 natives and 209 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 7.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Scott			The Captain
Lonsdale	2343	Lee			M M & Co
Laudaura	2156				M M & Co
Crusador	2214	Brown			Ralli Bros
Madura	1773	Bamber	P Gulf		M M & Co
Zambesi	2416	Rooney			W & A G & Co
Hild	719	Salvesen	N F		Campbell & Co
Okara	3138	Bowman			M M & Co
Ilanda	3251	Brooks	Stream	7-10	M M & Co
Ahmadi	1640	Crooks			B & P S N Co
Itria	3430	Stone			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Upada	3382	Sdeldrick	Antwerp	11-10	M M & Co
B	Lowenburg	3664	Lahde	K'chi	14-10	Glade & Co
C&R	M'ley Hall	2236	Woolfenton	L'pool	21-10	K N & Co
C&R	S'ley Hall	3360	Nuttell	M'seilles	14-10	K N & Co
G	Naseri	912	Kemp	R S ports	12-10	B & P S N Co
H	Kaiser	1713	Mohe	Zanzibar	13-10	A Strandee
K	Othello	3327	Bradley	K'chi	10-10	F M & Co
M	Nowshera	1961	Farquharson	repairing		M M & Co
N	Nerbudda	1961	Munley	Zanzibar	21-68	M M & Co
O	Firoozi	2098	de Lorce	repairing		B & P S N Co
O	Naderi	1168	Mylchrist	Jeddah	12-10	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL, PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	M'galore	13-10	Shpd & Co

Offside M. P. D.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents
Bengal	2751	Cooke	China	17-10	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
2	Istrar	2979	Jacob	D'kirk	8-10	K N & C
3	D Balduino	3014	Canepa	Genoa	15-10	F Crosco
4	Ischia	2784	Giglio	China	17-10	F Crosco
6	Oriental	5184	Llewellin	Aden	21-10	P & O Co
7	Abana	2678	Beldon	L'pool	18-10	K N & Co
8	Djibouti	2797	James	Dunkirk	21-10	K N & Co
10 & 11	Citta di Nuova Orleans	3034	Gia Copello	C'cutta	11-10	S C Fliana
12	Arabia	4166	Leigh	London	14-10	P & O S N Co
14	Lama	940	Williams	K'chi	10-10	M M & Co
15	Afghan	1439	Dexter	Mauritius	14-10	H C Joosub
16	Julia Park	1868	Smith	London	9-10	E Latham & Co

HARBOUR WALL, VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents
Linga	948	Bickford	K'chi	9-10	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Naderi s	Mylcrist	Mauritius, Sept 16
	D Balduino s	Canepa	Genoa, Sept 18
7	Citta de Nuova Orleans	Giacopello	Venice, Aug 25
	Linga s	Bickford	Karachi, Oct 5
	Sangola s	Jacob	Mauritius, Sept 22
	Clan Lindsay	MacMahon	Glasgow, Aug 31
8	Africa s	Farquharson	Busreh, Sept 20
	Warora s	Le Grand	Calcutta, Sept 23
	Dwarka s	Cutbush	Busreh, Oct 1

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden
	Hydra s	Kundson	Tuticorin
8	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta

The steamer Lalpoora, Captain Cole, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Stanley Hall, for Liverpool.
" Ischia, for China, &c.
" Afghan, for Mauritius
" Naderi, for Jeddah, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Palawan, arrived in London on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived in London on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Caledonia arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 7th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the morning of the 7th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 9 1905.

1 Arms and equipment are now being issued to Members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a m and 5 p m. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to Major B G Snell, from 7th October 1905 to 6th January 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	14
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	3	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total	7	5	85
Same date last year	8	9	93

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	2	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	4	5	83
Total plague deaths to date	204047	[illegible]	
Same date last year	15	10	82

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Prof. Herdman's recent investigations on the subject of pearl formation have yielded some interesting conclusions. In the great majority of cases it appears that the pearl is due to the presence in the oyster of a marine tape-worm. When the spherical larva of the worm dies nacreous matter is deposited round it, and the resulting mass is known as a pearl. The life history of the tape-worm is continued in the bodies of certain species of file fish which prey on the oysters. These file fish, again, are devoured by fish-eating rays or sharks. In these latter the tape-worm becomes mature, and sets free numerous embroys into the sea. These finally enter the oysters, and so complete the life cycle.

The small so-called "seed" pearls are caused by the deposition of nacreous matter round small crystals formed in certain muscles of the oyster. Perhaps the most important result of Prof. Herdman's work from the scientific standpoint is the establishment of a marine biological station at Galle for further research.

A serious outbreak of potato disease is threatened in the great potato-growing district of Huntingdon, North Cambridgeshire, and South Lincolnshire. This dreaded disease is one of the many examples of the ravages caused by plants of the fungus tribe on the higher vegetation. The most hopeful way of fighting the disease has hitherto seemed to be the raising of new varities from seed, and selecting those most resistant. On the principles of natural selection indeed, it would thus seem possible to produce an absolutely disease-proof potato. Of such a scheme Darwin wrote as follows: "Mr. Torbitt's plan of overcoming the potato disease seems to me by far the best which has ever been suggested. It consists, as you know from his printed letter, of rearing a vast number of seedlings from cross-fertilised parents, exposing them to infection, ruthlessly destroying all that suffer, saving those which resist best, and repeating the process in successive seminal generations."

But if the growth of a fungus is often destructive to a plant, as in the case of the potato disease such lowly vegetable growths are often an advan age On the roots of the kidney bean for example little potato-like excrescences may frequently be seen. They occur, in fact on many leguminous plants, and are caused by certain species of bacteria. By their means the bean plants obtain a more plentiful supply of nitrogen.

The occurrence of such small potatos-like growths on the roots of leguminous plants lends some colour to the remarkable suggestion made a few years ago by a French botanist, M. Noel Bernard, that the potato tuber is of the nature of a gall-growth due to the presence of a fungus, Fusarium solani. The facts on which M. Bernard based his somewhat startling conclusions are as follows:—Sixteen tubers of a variety known as Marjohn were planted in as many flowerpots filled with fine silicious sand. In eight of these pots a few chips of potato bearing the fungus, Fusarium solani, were sown. Every one of these brought forth potatoes in a couple of months, while the other flower pots were found to contain long, slender roots only.

The present simultaneous occurrence of severe earthquake shocks and eruptive activity in Vesuvius and Stromboli emphasises the close connection between these two methods of manifestations of subterranean energy. Ancient writers expressed their belief in a common cause in a striking way. Earthquakes and volcanoes, they said were both due to the struggles of imprisoned gas. When this was unable to find vent the earth was shaken but when it was able to reach the surface the e was a volcanic eruption. And some remarkable experiments carried out by that brilliant experimental geologist, M. Daubree, indicate that this view may not be far from the truth; for Daubree found that high pressure gas was able to cut a channel through solid limestone or granite, and to make these rocks flow like water. In other words, high pressure gas is able to produce all the phenomena of igneous action known to geologists. Daubree himself applied his results to explain the diamond pipes of South Africa. He considered that the channels occupied by the diamond bearing matrix had been cut out through the rocky crust by high pressure gas from below. These channels were afterwards—or simultaneously—filled with molten matter from below, in which the carbon crystallised as diamonds.

A remarkable example of the close connection of volcanoes and earthquakes was observed by the early Spanish settlers in San Salvador. When the water in the crater lake of Ilopango rose above a certain level earthquake shocks always followed. So they cut a channel to allow of the escape of the water, and prevent it rising in the crater. And for a hundred years there was no earthquake in that district. Then the precaution was neglected, the water rose in the crater, and presently a violent earthquake shook the country. At the same time, the lake was blown out by a volcanic eruption.

Dr. L. B. Couch concludes that rheumatism is not, as frequently suppose, due to excessive eating of meat, but rather to what he terms 'starchy indigestion." Guided by the case of a farmer who was cured of rheumatism by being stung by bees, Dr. Couch has tried the effect of formic acid in the treatment of this complaint. And he is able to cite several cases in which rheumatism has been cured by the injection of this acid. It is interesting to note in this connection that the bear is said occasionally to eat ants and this may be on account of the formic acid they contain. And the formic acid which gives the pain to the sting of the bee seems to have another use in the injec formic acid into the cells to prevent the fermentation of the honey.

Dr. Charles B. Plowright, one of our leading authorities on fungi, points out that the most dangerous species which may be mistaken for the mushroom is "Amanita phalloides." It has been the cause of many deaths. If the following distinctive marks are borne in mind, however, there is little danger of a mistake. The gills of this poisonous species are always white, while in the mushroom they are pink, purplish, or black. In the former, again, the top, which is often nearly white, has usually traces of yellowish green on the margin. And while the stem of the mushroom is nearly cylindrical, that of Amanita is bulbous, and the upper part springs out of a cup in the bulb. The mushroom, again, is usually found in the open field, while the poisonous species never grows far away from trees, and is specially partial to the shade of the oak.

In the current number of the 'Fortnightly Review" Mr. J. Butler Burke sets forth the conclusions which he thinks may be drawn from his recent experiments with Radium on bouillon. They do not prove, he admits, that spontaneous generation of life is possible or that it has ever taken place. Nor does he think it possible that even the lowest of organisms known to biologists can ever be produced in this way. He contends, however, that his radiobes have a right to be classed as living beings; they may represent the germs from which has been evolved the bacillus, and other lowly forms of life. They help, it is pointed out, to bridge over the gay which exists between the crystal and the bacillus. In the far past radio activity may have performed those reactions which we now see taking place in gelatine cultures.

Very few readers are unacquainted with that exceedingly interesting book, Professor William James's Varieties of Religious Experience. The objective, critical, yet reverent examination of great occurrences in the mental life has already led to some results of interest; and Professor James may perhaps regard himself as quite the founder of a school. It is breaking no confidence to quote from a letter which has lately come from a university in the United States. The sender has a German name, and holds the doctorate in philosophy of the University of Halle. Besides the duties of his chair, he discharges those of a lecturership on the psychology of religion at a theological school. He is studying the development of different views of life; and asks his correspondents, whom he chooses with reference to their published work, as to periods of perplexity, occasions on which an old view of your relation to God and your fellow-men was confirmed, or a new one attained. Further, he desires details as to age—the reader may remember James's study of Conversion and puberty: of emotions accompanying experiences, and of concomitant or causally-related circumstances. In a written letter which accompanies the printed one the inquirer remarks: Since biographies do not yield enough intimate data for a natural history of the thinker from the point of view of developmental psychology. I have taken recourse to this method of inquiry in order to collect the material necessary for the purpose . . . and am especially interested in those moments of insight from which we date the philosophy of life peculiar to each of us individually. The inquiry seems intensely interesting to me, and I wish the inquirer good fortune. Should any reader feel inclined to send to the office of the 'PallMall Gazette' any personal data that seem likely to be of value, I should be happy to undertake the sending of them to my correspondent.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FACE COVERED WITH HUMOUR

Scalp One Mass of Sores, Hair and Eye-Brows Fell Out—Agony for Eight Long Years—Doctors Were Unable to Cure Her.

SPEEDILY CURED BY CUTICURA

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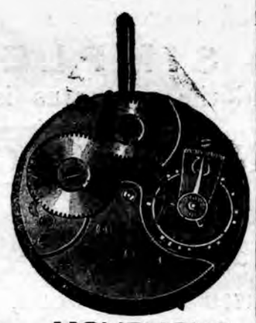

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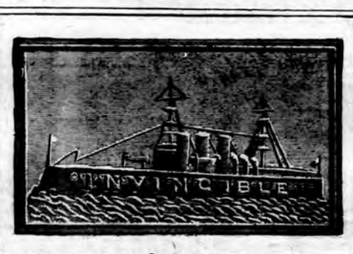

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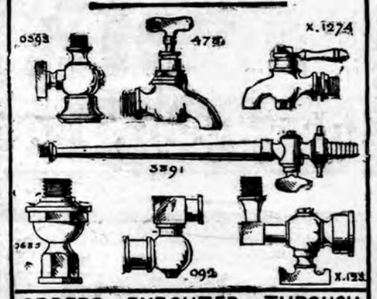

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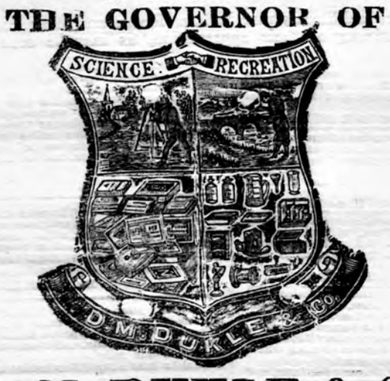

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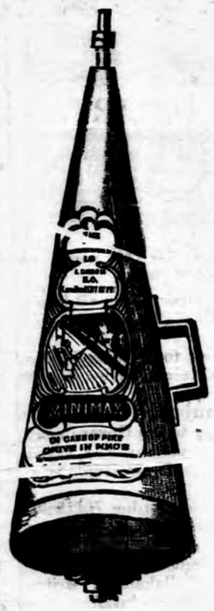

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